FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 APRIL 1985

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman, in a statement broadcast by Baghdad radio, announced Iraqi missile attacks against the Iranian cities of Bakhtaran and Hamadan on 4 April. Tehran radio later reported that 39 people were killed during the Iraqi attacks and that Iranian planes carried out retaliatory strikes against the Iraqi cities of Jassan, Diyanah, and Shirvan-Mazin. Iran, in an announcement carried by the radio's Arabic service, warned residents of Baghdad's suburbs to evacuate since Iran will shell Baghdad with "destructive missiles in the next few hours." Meanwhile Iraq, in an announcement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio, maintained that Iraqi planes carried out a successful raid against a "large maritime target" near Khark Island the evening of 4 April.

Iran

A high-level political and economic delegation departed for Moscow on 5 April with a message from Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, Tehran radio reported. The delegation will discuss expansion of political and trade ties with USSR officials, the report added.

PRC Meetings

PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang and an Arab League delegation headed by its Secretary General Chedli Klibi discussed efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war through peaceful negotiations, XINHUA reported. Meanwhile, PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian reviewed bilateral relations and cooperation during a meeting with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, according to the agency.

Sudan

A 4 April general strike against the government of President Ja'far Numayri received 80 percent support and police used teargas to disperse "between 15,000 and 20,000" demonstrators who marched through the streets of Khartoum, according to Sudanese sources cited by AFP. Meanwhile, officials at the Egyptian Telephone Administration said they have instructions not to facilitate "under any circumstances" telephone calls with Khartoum, KUNA reported. Earlier, the agency announced that Khartoum airport was closed "indefinitely" to traffic and cited "informed sources" who reported fighting near the airport.

The High Command of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), in a statement broadcast by the clandestine SPLA radio, expressed full support for the anti-government demonstrations. The statement maintained that the SPLA controls most of southern Sudan, and warned that if Numayri is allowed to return, the SPLA "shall move to Khartoum."

Lebanon

IDF Operation - Eight "terrorists" were killed during searches and arrests by an IDF unit in the village of Kawthariyat al-Siyad, according to IDF radio.

Security — A military source, cited by Beirut radio, stated that Muhammad Zughayab barracks in Sidon came under shellfire from Lebanese Forces the morning of 4 April. Meanwhile, 3 people were killed and 12 others were wounded when a gunboat fired shells at a Palestinian camp in Al-Qasimiyah, the radio announced.

UNIFIL — UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart, in remarks broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, said that he discussed the future of UNIFIL and the situation in southern Lebanon during his meeting with President Amin al-Jumayyil. The Lebanese Government has asked for a 6-month extension of UNIFIL and full implementation of UN Resolution No 425, Urquhart affirmed.

Israel-Egypt

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry invited Israel and the United States to hold a meeting in Ismailia 'this month" to resume the Tabah talks Jerusalem radio reported. However, Israel has requested a postponement since Egypt suggested resuming the talks during the time of the second Passover holiday on 12 April. The radio noted that contacts will continue to try to find an alternative date.

Israel

Border police raided Al-Ibrahimiyah College in East Jerusalem after rioters barricaded themselves inside the school, Jerusalem radio reported. Earlier, the demonstrators had thrown stones at the security forces and blocked the road with burning tires, the radio noted. As a result of the raid 8 people were hurt and 130 were detained by border police using "a lot of force," the radio maintained.

Jordan

New Government - Following the 4 April resignation of Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, King Husayn asked former Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i to form a new government, according to Amman television. New Prime Minister al-Rifa'i and other new ministers took the constitutional oath later the same day, Amman radio reported.

Athens Attack — A single assailant fired a bazooka at a Jordanian commercial airliner as it took off from Athens airport on 4 April but the shot missed the plane, AFP reported.

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'Black September' Claims Attack on Jordanian Plane

NC051202 Paris AFP in English 1156 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Paris, April 5 (AFP) — The Palestinian Black September Organisation opposed to PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat today claimed responsibility for a bazooka attack yesterday at Athens Airport against a Boeing-727 of the Jordanian airline ALIA.

A man speaking in Arabic and saying he was phoning from Lisbon made the claim in a call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS headquarters here.

Reading from a communique, he said that Rariq 'Ala' al-Din, an official in charge of the security of Jordanian embassies and missions abroad, was leaving Athens aboard the Boeing hit in the attack.

"He was to put into effect instructions he had just received from the CIA," the communique said.

"ALIA is a nest of agents and traitors in the pay of American and British imperialists and the Jordanian intelligence services, who engage in profiteering, prostitution and all forms of corruption," the communique added.

The caller said it was wishful thinking on Jordan's part to believe its "alliance with (Yasir) 'Arafat will guarantee it domestic security, for the masses know that 'Arafat only represents himself."

"We will continue to deal blows at this regime and its institutions wherever they may be," the communique said.

None of the 75 people on board the plane was hurt in the attack which left a hole 15 centimeters in diameter in the middle of the fuselage.

Fatah Revolutionary Council Resumes Meetings

JN041714 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The Fatah Revolutionary Council resumed its meetings today in the presence of brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat].

The Council completed discussion and approved a number of organizational and internal topics on its agenda.

It also followed up with great interest developments in southern Lebanon.

The Revolutionary Council is expected to discuss other political and military issues and developments in the Arab and Lebanese arenas this evening.

AL-KHALIJ Interviews DFLP's Nayif Hawatimah

GF042000 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 3 Apr 85 p 15

[Excerpts] Damascus - DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah has said that the Democratic Alliance was the only one that presented national, revolutionary, realistic, and unionist solutions to all the problems being faced by the Palestinian revolution.

In an exclusive interview with *AL-KHALIJ*, he said that the other Palestinian forces were unable to present any serious solutions to rescue the PLO'S unity on the basis of its national program and the PNC resolutions, particularly the 16th session.

Basing his statement on reliable information, Hawatimah said that King Husayn was extremely clear to the Fatah leadership delegation which he met after the announcement of the agreement.

The king informed both Abu Iyad and Abu Mazin that the task of the joint delegation is to enter into direct negotiations with "Israel."

According to Hawatimah, King Husayn expects that the first stage of these negotiations will be completed within a maximum period of 6 months.

Hawatimah said: The DFLP's role in trying to have the Amman agreement annulled is gaining high credibility among the ranks of our people. All our firepower must be devoted to the abrogation of this agreement so that efforts will not be wasted in other battles and numerous fronts and to secure opening the road anew in order to restore the unity of the revolution and the PLO in the shape of a strong alliance between Syria and the Palestinian revolution.

On the Soviet Union's stand concerning recent Palestinian developments, Hawatimah said that Moscow has informed all Palestinian forces, without exception, that its stand has been based on its national program, the resolutions of the 16th session, and the Aden-Algiers agreement. This stand was categorically proved during the DFLP's negotiations in Moscow and the communique issued in 1984 following these negotiations.

The Soviet Union also asserted anew this immutable position and reiterated the need to ensure the PLO alliance with Syria in the joint struggle against the common enemy in order to attain Palestinian and Arab national rights.

In this regard, the Soviet Union shed light on the dangers of the Amman agreement and on the need to scrap it in order to have the PLO restore its unity with all the Arab liberation and progressive powers.

On the developments in Lebanon, Hawatimah said that what is taking place is an Israeli plot executed by the uprising Phalangist fascist powers. He said: We are working toward deterring the aggression in cooperation with all the powers that are present in southern Lebanon.

Joint Forces Attack Israelis in Southern Lebanon
JN041751 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces are continuing to escalate their armed operations against the personnel and vehicles of the Zionist invasion forces and agents, inflicting further losses in life and equipment.

The heroes of the joint forces carried out several daring operations yesterday and the day before yesterday against positions and convoys of Zionist occupation forces in Wadi Jilu, Jall al-Bahr, Al-Qasimiyah, Al-'Abbasiyah, the port of Tyre, (Al-Reji), 'Ayshiyah, Dayr al-Zahrani in the Al-Zahrani area, Tallat al-Tayyarah near Jubb Jannin, Al-Taswirei crossroads, the Gaza gate in Al-Biqa', and 'Anabta.

A number of Zionist soldiers were either killed or wounded and a number of Zionist military vehicles were destroyed or damaged as a result of these daring attacks.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted these operations, but, as usual, did not mention losses.

He said his forces immediately carried out an extensive search and made a large number of arrests in a futile attempt to find the joint forces men.

BAHRAIN

UK's Thatcher Visits En Route to Southeast Asia

GF050426 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1945 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Manama, 4 Apr (WAKH) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the [words indistinct] (?delegation) made a stopover at Bahrain International Airport today en route from London to Southeast Asia. Upon arrival she was received by Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs, and Francis True, the British ambassador to Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Anti-Numayri Petition Presented to Embassy

LD041319 Kuwait KUNA in English 1222 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, April 4 (KUNA) — Representatives of the 7,000-strong Sudanese community Thursday presented a petition to their embassy here demanding the resignation of President Ja'far Numayri and the immediate release of political prisoners in the country. Ambassador Muhammad Babtout refused to accept the petition but said he would convey its contents to Khartoum.

Babtout told the 25-member delegation that it was not customary in diplomatic protocol to accept written petitions, but promised to relay the viewpoint of the Sudanese community in Kuwait to the authorities. The delegation was voicing its support for the anti-government rallies and strikes that have swept Khartoum over the past week, demanding the ouster of Numayri who seized power in a 1969 military coup.

The petition follows the issuing of a six-point statement by the Sudanese community here, supporting the strikers' demands, condemning U.S. support for Numayri, and calling on neighboring Egypt not to intervene to help put down the Khartoum uprising.

The action came amid a virtual news blackout from Sudan over the past 24 hours, during which telephone and telex lines have been cut to coincide with a planned anti-Numaryi political strike by Sudanese trade unions and professional associations.

AL-WATAN Reports Text of Petition

GF041708 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 3 Apr 85 p 21

[Text] A campaign began in Kuwait by Sudanese expatriates designed to get signatures on the following statement. Here is the text:

1. We support the simmering popular uprising and express our disapprobation at efforts designed to belittle it and term it rioting and demagoguery. We stress our conviction that the political and economic problems, in addition to the elimination of freedom and democracy, made the honest children of our people confront the current regime and work in the direction of ousting it.

2. We condemn the oppressive practices of the regime, its bloody terrorism and its various endeavors to abort the revolution of the people.

3. We call for the release of all political detainees. We also urge the nationalist powers and the supporters of democracy in the world to raise their voices in support for the just issue of the Sudanese people.

4. We denounce all forms of support being granted by the United States to this regime — a regime that disavows the simplest human rights.

5. We demand the Egyptian Government commit itself to the announcement made by its political leadership with regard to noninterference in the internal affairs of Sudan.

6. We urge the officers and the soldiers of the regular forces, the children of our people, to side with the people in their procession toward salvation from the brutal military dictatorship.

The Sudanese group in Kuwait issued another statement urging the Sudanese opposition leaderships to surmount all obstacles that impede the formation of a national salvation front which encompasses all the powers committed to work in the direction of toppling the dictatorship, preservation of the unity of Sudan, liberation of the country's economy from the grip of foreign monopoly, institution of democracy, ensuring the right to political organization and expression in addition to preservation of the prestige of the judiciary and its independence.

The statement continues: "We assert to you our profound conviction on the availability of the political, economic and social factors that unite our people in the confrontation of the existing military dictatorship. Toppling this regime is a holy duty. This mission can only be achieved through national unity governed by a charter approved by all the powers of Sudanese opposition."

Anti-Numayri Petition Condemned

LD042018 Kuwait KUNA in English 1908 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, April 4 (KUNA) — Pro-government Sudanese in Kuwait have charged that a delegation which handed a petition demanding the resignation of President Ja'far Numayri to the country's embassy here today was unrepresentative of the Sudanese community in the country. The charge came in a meeting between Sudanese Ambassador Muhammad Babtout and the 40-member "Charitable Fund for the Sudanese Community in Kuwait", whose members were hand-picked by the ambassador after dissolving an earlier community representative committee last year. An embassy spokesman said that the committee "in its capacity as the representative of the Sudanese community in Kuwait" considered that the petitioners "represent nobody except themselves".

Earlier, Babtout was handed a petition by opposition supporters demanding Numary's resignation and the immediate release of all political prisoners in the country, estimated to number some 5,000.

The embassy said that the pro-government committee had shown Babtout photocopies of cables it had sent to Numayri in Washington and his deputies in Khartoum, voicing support for the regime and denouncing "the method of demonstrations as a solution to the country's problems."

OMAN

Sultan Qabas Interviewed on Gulf Issues

NC041018 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr (MENA) — Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman has stated that he will come to Egypt on 26 April to attend the inaugural ceremony of the ferry line between the Jordanian port of Aqaba and the Egyptian port of Al-Nuwaybi'. King Husayn of Jordan and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak also will attend the ceremony.

In an exclusive interview to be published in the Friday edition of Cairo's *AL-MUSAWWAR* magazine, Sultan Qabus said: I believe we will have an opportunity in Aqaba to hold a tripartite meeting at which we will discuss our nation's causes, especially the Middle East problem and the Iraq-Iran war.

The following is the text of the interview which Makram Muhammad Ahmad, chief editor of *AL-MUSAWWAR*, held with Sultan Qabus:

Replying to a question on the recent escalation in the Iraq-Iran war and its effects on the Gulf states, Sultan Qabus said: Regrettably, there is no indication that an end to this fierce war is imminent. Nevertheless, we have no alternative but to try everything possible to end this war. At least it will not then be said that we remained onlookers while fire engulfed the edges of our countries.

He added: Our problem here in the Gulf region is that Iraq believes — and perhaps it is partly right in its view — that Arab duty dictates that we should support it without reservations and regardless of the consequences. At the same time, Iran believes that we are not qualified to play a mediating role because of our Arab affiliation, despite our efforts to adopt objective views toward this futile conflict.

Regardless of their difficult position, the Gulf states have succeeded in containing this war and preventing the expansion of its scope. Our mediation efforts, however, have not yet yielded any concrete results. Perhaps the only thing that has been achieved is the declaration by Iraq that it is always ready to accept negotiations instead of war. Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad recently travelled to Algiers on authorization from the GCC in an attempt to reactivate Algeria's role as a mediator acceptable to Iran. The problem, however, is that Iran still insists on preconditions which Iraq finds difficult and impossible to accept.

Sultan Qabus continued: I think there are several reasons behind the recent escalation. Foremost among these is Iraq's feeling that Iran is dragging it into a kind of war of attrition in which Iraqi manpower resources are the target. Iraq now enjoys a kind of military superiority. Iran, however, believes it has a possible advantage in its huge population which enables it to field a larger number of men needed for the military effort.

Perhaps another reason for the recent escalation is an attempt to again draw attention to the gravity of this war after world interest had diminshed. Perhaps through this escalation Iraq wanted to abort an attempt at a wide-scale offensive, for which Tehran was preparing and which Baghdad was expecting. In any case, it seems that the continuation of the war is an opportunity for several interested parties to see the two countries' forces completely exhausted.

Sultan Qabus affirmed: An objective view of the Iraq-Iran war dictates that we maintain a level of neutrality and keep the chances for dialogue with Tehran open, no matter how slight our hopes seem. The Persians have been here for thousands of years and will remain here. The same applies to Iraq and to our presence as Gulf states or societies. We will all remain here. This truth must not be concealed by the dark clouds of war gathering over the Gulf, especially since neither of the two sides yet has the power to settle the situation militarily.

Asked about the kind of threat currently posed to security in the Gulf, Sultan Qabus said: To be frank, we do not believe that any external threat is imminent. Probably there is some danger involved in the widening scope of the Iraq-Iran war, but we think that looking at security in the Gulf solely from the angle of the Iraq-Iran war may not provide a correct or an overall picture.

Sultan Qabus added that some Gulf countries are currently advocating the formation of joint forces with a joint command, that would be in constant readiness for rapid deployment in any Gulf country, when needed. Others enthusiastically entertain the idea of a Gulf military pact along the lines of NATO or the Warsaw Pact, but I do not think that this coincides exactly with our views.

The Omani sultan said: In our opinion, military coordination in the Gulf should take place gradually according to clear priorities, making allowances for each country's capacity to absorb the measures of joint coordination. We have always advocated a realistic and subjective approach that does not overlook the existing difficulties. I think that it is enough, for the time being, that all the Gulf countries strengthen their defenses and raise their military capacities to at least avoid being an easy prey, and then joint coordination and exchange of views and information can follow. Joint exercises and making alternative defense plans are also desirable.

Sultan Qabus said: To be perfectly frank, I say that here in Muscat we do not believe it to be in the interest of Gulf security that Iran feels we intend to establish an Arab military pact that will always be hostile to it, or that we are about to form a joint force, whose main task is to fight Iran. As I said earlier, they are here to stay and we are here to stay, and even though the

Iraq-Iran war may be protracted, there is no alternative for peaceful coexistence between the Arabs and the Persians in the end, and there is no alternative for a minimum of accord in the region.

I firmly believe that the main threat facing the Gulf is the attempt to destabilize it from within — by exporting terrorism across the national borders. We should watch out for destabilization attempts, particularly because domestic instability can blow the door wide open to foreign intervention. I believe that this is the main hazard and we take it into consideration despite the fact that ours is the most stable country in the area.

Sultan Qabus was asked if his remarks also apply to the Strait of Hormuz, which was recently threatened being blocked when the tankers war escalated near Khark Island, which exports Iranian oil. The sultan said: I do not think Iran has plans to close the strait, so long as the situation in Iran does not become completely hopeless.

Answering a question on the U.S. bases in Oman, and more specifically on Masirah Island, Sultan Qabus said: It is not true that we gave the Americans bases in Masirah or elsewhere in the country. All we gave was naval and airport facilities that can be used upon request from the majority of the GCC countries, if they decide they are under a direct threat which they cannot repel with their own forces.

The Omani sultan explained that bases mean a permanent foreign military presence on national soil, independent from national decisionmaking, but facilities, as stipulated by our agreement with the United States, are confined to transit or temporary presence for a defined and temporary mission, and in response to a request from the majority of the GCC countries. We have stressed, during recent GCC meetings that Oman will not act unilaterally if the Strait of Hormuz is threatened.

The sultan added: I would like here to reveal one of the reasons behind this agreement. The strategic location of Oman and the possible threats, however remote, made it indispensable that Oman should enlarge its military establishments and airports. Consequently, we asked the GCC brothers to help us in this task, particularly as our oil resources are very limited in comparison to theirs. The required improvements involved about $2 billion, a sum which most brothers declined to spend, while the United States showed readiness to finance these projects. This is how we came to agree on facilities.

Sultan Qabus was asked: Is it not the right of Oman alone to ask for these facilities regardless of the majority approval? He answered: Only in one instance. It has the right to do so when great danger threatens Oman and it cannot confront this danger alone or with the help of its brothers. To put it more clearly, when a threat is posed to Oman by a superpower. I believe that such a danger is unlikely and unexpected. We implore God that such a danger will never arise. We pursue a neutral stand in our current international relations with all states, despite our special friendship with the United States.

Replying to a question about Iranian ideas to export the revolution to the Gulf, the sultan of Oman said: The Iranians are entitled to say what they like, but they have no right to impose their views on others. I believe that relations among the Muslim communities in Muscat are based on mutual respect for all creeds. The Shi'ites in Oman are pious Muslims and good citizens, and they practice their rites in complete freedom and respect. The various sects have coexisted amicably and tolerantly in most areas of the Gulf. Several attempts in the past have failed to exploit them by using various propaganda calls that have nothing to do with Islam, because their principle is far from the spirit of Islam and its essence.

He added that tolerance, coexistence, and amity are the essence of Islam. The essence of Islam is that it is a religion of reason which has never shunned efforts to keep the Muslims abreast of the times. It is regrettable that some want Islam to become stagnant and Muslims to lag behind the spirit of the times. We believe that such persons do not serve Islam, but that they serve strange aims that are not in the interests of Islam.

Asked about repeated mentions that the GCC has rejected a proposal by some Gulf states to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Sultan Qabus said: None of the Gulf brothers has ever raised this issue at the GCC. I believe that this is an issue that concerns each state individually. Kuwait is the only Gulf state which has diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. I believe that relations with the Soviet Union is not an issue at present. Our policy is based on the principle of neutrality with all the world states, although we have our special relations with the United States. As far as Oman is concerned, I believe that this step should be taken at the appropriate time.

The sultan added: Our relations with the PRC are strong and they are based on the principle of noninterference in domestic affairs. I believe that the PRC, in view of its long experience with us, has honored its agreement. Relations between us are progressing well despite the different political systems of our countries.

Responding to a question about relations between Muscat and Aden, Sultan Qabus said: Regardless of who is ruling in Aden or Muscat at present, we both believe in the need for coexistence and good neighborliness. I may perhaps say that we are fully satisfied with the results of our dialogue, which has resulted in full agreement that relations between the two countries be safeguarded against interference by their friends. The Soviet Union has its special relations with Aden and we have our special relations with the United States. Despite this, we have agreed to keep these friends away from the arena of direct relations between our two countries.

The sultan added: The dialogue ended in a common and mutual understanding of the border problem between the two countries. The dialogue is now continuing directly between the two capitals and no longer on the soil of a third party as in the past. We have recently agreed to facilitate the transit of civilian aircraft through the airspace of both countries. I believe that Aden and Muscat will exchange diplomatic representation at ambassadorial level soon. We are now in the last stage of procedures for taking this step in a short time, which might not be later than April.

The discussion then turned to the Middle East problem. Responding to a question on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and U.S. reaction, Sultan Qabus said: We in Muscat have blessed this agreement not only because it does away with the excuses which some use to delay the process of a just peace, but also because it is the first Palestinian-Jordanian agreement. This is the first time that Palestinians and Jordanians have agreed on a specific method for joint action to serve the Palestinian cause. I believe that this is an important gain which nobody should belittle.

I have often declared my view that there are two issues which must not be confused. The first is the recovery of the lands occupied during the 1967 war. These territories were occupied when they were under Jordan. Therefore, Jordan must be a party to their retrieval. The second issue is that of determining the future of these territories in a way that secures the right of the Palestinians to decide their own future through the establishment of an independent state linked to Jordan through a federal or confederal framework. The confusion of the two issues has caused us many problems, wasted much of our time, and permitted others to delay the peace efforts and consolidate a fait accompli.

Sultan Qabus added: It is good that matters have returned to their correct and natural logic. It is good that reason again prevails in our stand, even though this has come a bit late. In spite of my conviction that the agreement deserves the full attention of the United States — which is a peace partner in the Middle East — I wish the Palestinian and Jordanian sides would declare that their joint delegation would agree to negotiate with the parties concerned within the framework of specific and declared principles. I wish the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation would declare that it is ready for all kinds of dialogue, including sitting at the same table with the other parties and accepting direct negotiations on the basis of mutual recognition and the termination of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories seized after 1967.

Sultan Qabus said: I believe that through such a declaration the Palestinian-Jordanian delegation will save a lot of time and put other parties in a real predicament if they were not serious in their objectives and intentions. Nevertheless, what happened is an important step which Washington should not have received so lukewarmly.

Sultan Qabus added: In any case, following President Mubarak's visit to the United States we have noticed some movement in the U.S. position. I believe that Washington now realizes that its lack of interest in this agreement erodes its credibility and increases the chances of desperate violence in the area.

I still believe U.S. President Reagan will do something regarding the Middle East problem. He is qualified to play this role more than any other former U.S. President. He is now in his second term of office and is free from the fetters and pressures of an election process. He came to the White House for the second time with a landslide victory in which Jewish votes were not a decisive factor.

Concerning the current Arab situation and the lack of minimal agreement on Arab interests, Sultan Qabus said: This, in fact, is our tragedy. We have missed an historic opportunity that will be difficult to repeat. There is no real or serious reason preventing our solidarity and agreement on basic principles and lines. No matter how some try to hide behind ringing formulas or shiny slogans, the crux of the problem is that some believe they have a chance for claiming leadership of the Arab world, thus taking advantage of the unjustified absence of Egypt. Some individuals want to become leaders. This is the secret of our malady and fragmentation. He added: The crux of the problem is that such people do not understand that the era of leaderships has ended. Egypt itself says that the situation has changed and that it seeks neither leadership nor a leading role but solidarity among equal parties with equal responsibilities.

Sultan Qabus said: If we comprehend the idea of complementing roles instead of the illusion of leadership, then every Arab state will find a reasonable formula for solidarity and joint cooperation. Why do we not say: Let us complement each other instead of scattering our efforts in pursuit of an incorrect objective; namely, the leadership of the Arab world. This has only resulted in further fragmentation, polarization, division, loss of national responsibility, and absence of Arab influence on the course of events. Therefore, I have always said that the Arab nation's crisis is caused more by internal than by external factors.

Sultan Qabus then spoke about his upcoming visit to Egypt. He said: I feel it is necessary to meet with my brother President Husni Mubarak. A long time has passed since our last meeting. I feel that I must meet soon with a dear friend to whom we are linked by the warmest relations of amity and brotherhood. We have chosen 26 April as the date for this visit. In this way we will participate in the inaugural ceremony of the ferry line between the Jordanian port of Aqaba and the Egyptian port of Al-Nuwaybi' on the Gulf of Aqaba. King Husayn of Jordan will also attend the ceremony. I believe we will have an opportunity in Aqaba to hold a tripartite meeting at which we will discuss our nation's causes, especially the Middle East problem and the Iraq-Iran war.

Concerning relations between Egypt and the Sultanate of Oman, Sultan Qabus said: Needless to say, these relations are perfect and full, especially on the official level. Henceforth, we must dedicate our efforts toward spurring the two peoples to consolidate their relations on the popular level, especially since several cultural ties link Egypt and Muscat despite the difference in the size and role of the two countries. Egypt has always played a cultural role for the whole of mankind since the dawn of history. I believe that Oman also played a role in Arab civilization until a few centuries ago.

Situated on the northern gate of the Arab world, Egypt has the responsibility to protect the Suez Canal and safeguard international navigation. We on the southern gate of the Arab nation have the responsibility to protect the Strait of Hormuz and to safeguard international navigation.

Oman played a basic role in being a bridge of culture and by passing the Islamic religion to several states in Southeast Asia.

Egypt also played a fundamental role in spreading culture and the Islamic religion to several African countries.

Sultan Qabus said: Egypt is dear to every Omani. Oman decided to maintain relations with Egypt despite the cries of anger and emotion by some Arab brothers. We thus showed an objective outlook toward temporary emotional factors. We believed and still believe that Egypt will never abandon its national responsibilities. We believed and still believe that the Egyptian people paid great sacrifices — innocent blood and incalculable funds — in support of the Arab nation's causes. The Arab nation should not have begrudged these people when they decided they had the right to try the road of just peace.

In conclusion, Sultan Qabus said: Difficult as it is, experience has shown that through negotiations and peaceful means parties can reach solutions better than those they can reach through war and destruction. I am glad about my upcoming visit to Egypt, which will be followed by a visit to Jordan.

Sultan Receives Moroccan, Pakistani Messages

GF041412 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Excerpts] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id received a message from his brother King Hassan II of Morocco. The message was conveyed by Dr Azzedine Laraki, the Moroccan king's envoy and minister of national education, during a meeting with Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, this morning. The talks during the meeting dealt with bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries, the current situation in the Arab and international arenas and issues of mutual concern.

His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id also received a written message from Pakistani President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq. The message was received by Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, during a meeting at his office this morning with Dr Mukhtar 'Ali Kazi, the Pakistani president's envoy and His Excellency's adviser for scientific and technological research. During the meeting, the two discussed ways of cooperation between Islamic countries in scientific and technological fields and means of bolstering this cooperation within the framework of the ICO.

QATAR

UK's Luce Comments on Gulf War, Middle East

GF050644 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Doha, 4 Apr (WAKH) — Richard Luce, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, has emphasized the need to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war as soon as possible because it is devastating to both countries and jeopardizes the region's security.

In an interview on Qatari television tonight, the British minister of state, who concluded his visit to Qatar today, said his country gives priority to efforts to reach a diplomatic settlement to the problem just as the Gulf countries are doing. He noted that the United Kingdom's view is identical to that of the GCC countries' governments regarding an end to this war as soon as possible.

[Words indistinct] the British minister of state expressed the conviction that settling the issue depends mainly on the two belligerent parties' readiness to halt this war. He noted that before he visited Qatar, he had toured a number of countries in the region which had included Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Kuwait, Bahrain, and Oman. He said his country is concerned that stability prevails in the region because of the strong relations linking the United Kingdom with this region. This requires continued contacts between the United Kingdom and these countries, he said.

Asked about his country's view on the possibilities of peace in the Middle East and about the Palestinian issue in light of the recent initiative by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and the Jordanian-Palestinian accord, Luce said the agreement between King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat should be encouraged because it constitutes a real basis for dialogue. He expressed the hope that other Arab parties will join this dialogue. He noted that the GCC countries collectively encourage this initiative. For its part, the United Kingdom will support and encourage this process and will do its best in this direction, he said.

Asked about what can be done with regard to the Israeli massacres which are being committed in southern Lebanon, Luce expressed the belief that there is a need to pay attention to positive sides. He noted that violence generates counter violence. However, he said: We emphatically denounce the iron fist policy Israel is using. The quicker the Israelis withdraw from southern Lebanon, the better for both the Lebanese and the Israelis.

Luce reiterated the United Kingdom's denunciation of the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon as a grave error which does not serve any object at all. Events have shown that the invasion of Lebanon was a disaster for Israel as it was for others, he said. The British minister of state reiterated that there is a need for accelerated Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and to reach an agreement on "security measures in southern Lebanon."

Concludes Visit, Departs

GF041409 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1105 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Doha, 4 Apr (WAKH) — Richard Luce, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, left Doha today at the conclusion of a 3-day visit to Qatar that comes within a tour of a number of Gulf countries. During the visit, the British minister held talks with senior Qatari officials on the latest developments in the Gulf region and the Middle East, in addition to reviewing bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them.

UAE

AL-KHALIJ: Libya Exempts Arabs From Entry Visa

GF041904 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 3 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] The UAE Foreign Ministry received yesterday a memorandum from the Libyan Government which includes exempting the residents of the Arab countries from obtaining an entry visa to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The memorandum indicates that UAE residents have the right to enter Libya just by showing their identity cards and that there is no need for a passport or entry visa.

PDRY

Talks With Soviet Judicial Delegation Resume

GF041515 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The third round of talks between the PDRY Justice and Awqaf Ministry and the Soviet Justice Ministry resumed at the Golden Coast Hotel today. On the Yemeni side, the talks were led by Dr Ja'far 'Abdallah Shawtah, deputy justice and awqaf minister, while on the Soviet side they were led by Comrade Vladimir Kuzmin, Soviet deputy minister of justice [title as heard].

During the talks, all the articles on the agenda, bilateral relations and the means to bolster and develop those relations were discussed. The minutes will be signed on Sunday. They will include all the articles that have been agreed upon. Also, an agreement will be signed between the justice ministries of the two countries in Moscow during the next few months.

Morocco's Hassan II Sends Message to Chairman

GF041510 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received in his office today Brother Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to the Moroccan Royal Cabinet and special envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco.

During the meeting the adviser delivered to him a message addressed to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, from King Hassan II on the situation in the Arab region. The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of state for cabinet affairs.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Cables Hungarian Leader

GF041942 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, sent a congratulatory cable to Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The cable reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of liberation of Hungary from Hitler's fascism, I am glad to extend my warmest congratulations and struggle greetings to you, on behalf of the YSP Central Committee and the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and on my behalf personally through you to all the Hungarian Communists and workers, wishing you further successes and victories amidst developed socialism.

During the past 40 years the Hungarian revolution, since its beginning, presented a great experience and revolutionary achievements in the struggle for socialism, peace and confrontation of all imperialist and reactionary conspiracies, which intended to stop the development of the socialist revolution and contain its progressive achievements. Thanks to the strong unity between party and people, which depends on implementing the right and creative ideas of socialism, internationalism and proletariat, Hungary today has become a mighty fortress of Europe's socialism and a source of inspiration for the struggle of all communists and revolutionaries throughout the world, who are struggling for the sake of constructing a new world, which raises the banners of freedom, progress, socialism and peace in the world.

I would like to take this opportunity to express our profound satisfaction to you to the constant development of the friendship and cooperation between our two parties and countries, affirming our determination to continue developing and expanding these relations in all fields, in a way to serve the joint principles and targets for which we are struggling.

Once again, I congratulate you and wish you personally health and happiness, progress and prosperity to the Hungarian people and further development to the Yemeni-Hungarian friendship.

Mubarak Interviewed on U.S. Ties, Palestinians, Sudan
NC041638 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Apr (MENA)— President Husni Mubarak has affirmed the success of his recent visit to the United States. He pointed out that there are many indications of this success, but that the results of his visit will not be immediately apparant, especially since they involve important matters that need to go through normal channels in the U.S. Administration.

President Mubarak said: We have placed the U.S. Administration in a position that will make it easier for it to understand Arab and Egyptian demands.

The Egyptian president denied the existence of any sensitivity in U.S.-Egyptian relations because of Egypt's refusal to allow U.S. military bases to be established on its territory or U.S. nuclear ships to pass through the Suez canal.

In an interview published by the Kuwait newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* today, President Mubarak affirmed the need to make a distinction between the nature of U.S.-Israeli friendship and the nature of Egyptian-U.S. friendship, noting that the two are different.

President Mubarak called for collective Arab action to solve the Palestinian issue, stressing that the current Arab fragmentation harms efforts to promote this issue.

President Mubarak affirmed that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty does not violate Egypt's position regarding the joint Arab defense agreement or its duty toward the Arab nation.

He said that the Arab states that assist Iran have violated the joint defense agreement. Nevertheless, no one in the Arab world can say anything to those who have violated this agreement.

President Mubarak urged the Arab states to support the Palestinian position resulting from the recent Jordanian-Palestinian agreement in order to convince the United States of the peace process. He said: We must exploit these new factors on the international arena, which are in our favor and in favor of peace. He emphasized that the method of condemnation and rejection accompanied by accusations has led us to the point where all Arab leaders are traitors and occasional reactionaries and imperialists. It is as if we have become specialists in making boisterous remarks out of context and without substance.

The Egyptian president expressed his conviction that the origin of the problem in the Gulf war lies with the Arabs themselves. He said: We are the ones who are exacerbating the situation. This is in addition to our division which will only increase our problems.

Regarding his recent visit to Baghdad, President Mubarak pointed out that his meeting with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn was not directed against Iran or any other state. He said: We support peace and we support a solution. Such problems will be solved through negotiations. There is no justification for this bloodshed.

President Mubarak affirmed in this regard that Iraq's military position is good, but he appealed to the two warring parties to stop the bloodshed caused by this war.

Regarding Egyptian relations with Libya, President Mubarak vehemently warned against playing with Egypt. He said that anyone doing so will have to bear the responsibility, because our response will be unpleasant [muz'ij]. He affirmed that Egypt respects the principle of good-neighborliness.

Concerning the recent events in Sudan, President Mubarak affirmed that Egypt will not interfere in Sudan's domestic affairs, but will immediately support Sudan should it face an external threat.

On the Lebanese issue, President Mubarak said that we can help the Lebanese by allowing them to solve their own problems. He pointed out that there can be no absolutely stable situation in Lebanon as long as other parties interfere in its affairs and as long as there are non-Lebanese military forces there. Mubarak warned that sooner or later countries neighboring Lebanon will be affected by the atmosphere of violence, and that Syria itself may confront the same trouble now facing Lebanon.

Responding to a question on the possibility of transporting Iraqi oil to the port of Alexandria via the Jordanian port of Aqaba, Mubarak welcomed the idea if Iraq requests it. He affirmed that Egypt will not refuse any request of an Arab country if it is in Egypt's interests and in line with its strategic economic plans.

Regarding Egypt's domestic issues, President Mubarak asserted that Egypt pursues democracy and respects its political leaders and constitutional institutions. He said that the opposition includes Egyptian citizens working in the interest of their country. He pointed out that the Egyptian people and not the government will say "no" to the opposition if it goes beyond serving Egypt's interests.

Concerning the resignation of the Egyptian economy minister, President Mubarak said that the minister would have remained in his post if he had succeeded in his task. However, Egyptian public opinion must be considered. Mubarak did not deny that the economy minister worked hard; it was his ideas that did not succeed. Mubarak emphasized that he will not protect or cover for anyone if that person makes mistakes. He reaffirmed that Egypt has an open door economic policy which stimulates production. He said that we choose the economic policy that suits our circumstances.

The following is the text of President Mubarak's interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH:*

Question: Mr President, some people believe that your visit to the United States did not achieve its purpose, that it coincided with the death of the Soviet leader, and came at a time when the United States used the veto against Lebanon's complaint in the United Nations. What is your view?

Answer: The visit had been scheduled for March since the beginning of this year; so we prepared for it beforehand. When you say that the timing was bad because the Soviet leader died

or because something else happened, you disregard other developments, such as the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. When we decided on the visit, we did not think that the Soviet leader would die, or that the United States would use the veto against Lebanon. However, developments have arisen in the Arab world. The Western press questioned what is to follow the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which is a positive development and needs to be pursued. The PLO has conducted a dialogue with all countries of the world, including the Soviet Union. Thus, my personal view is that following the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, a U.S. dialogue with the PLO or with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation would mean that the United States is serious about peace, particularly since the reasons that the United States gave for (?refusing) to receive a Palestinian delegation no longer exist. I believe that if the United States agrees to such a meeting, it means it is moving to the next step — starting the dialogue that follows the Palestinian approval of the land for peace formula. This is what the friends of the United States are requesting. It is the next step to peace if the U.S. goal is to achieve peace. Thus, the timing of the visit was decided beforehand and certain positive developments helped the timing of the visit. In addition, the visit was well planned, beginning with preliminary arrangements and fixing the date for my meeting with the U.S. President, which was intended to make the meeting successful. I sensed a flexibility that I had not expected when I was planning for my meeting with the U.S. President. All the officials I met prior to my meeting with the President gave me the impression that the visit was a successful Egyptian-U.S. working visit regarding both the Arab-U.S. issues and Egyptian-U.S. issues.

Question: The tone of U.S. media reports gave the impression that the visit did not succeed. What is Your Excellency's view?

Answer: In my opinion, the visit was successful. However, considering the manner in which the U.S. Administration functions, in order for this success to materialize, the results of the visit have to be discussed through the traditional channels of the U.S. constitutional institutions. President Reagan's mere approval does not automatically mean success. Therefore, I believe that an approach was not only made to the White House, but the American people were also apprised of the new Arab developments. Dialogue and discussions were also held with the journalists, democratic institutions, and the U.S. public.

A U.S. newspaper tried to give the impression that the visit did not succeed, but the U.S. Administration rectified this impression. We have put the United States in a position that will make it easy for it to understand Arab and Egyptian demands. A sufficient indication that the visit succeeded is the fact that the new Arab approach to peace was presented logically to the U.S. public which received it well. The visit has succeeded. As a result of the visit, the U.S. Administration and the U.S. public have a better understanding of the objectives of the visit. The U.S. President exerted much effort to contribute to the success of the visit. It suffices that he accepted many of the views presented to him. In addition, he refused to cancel the dinner hosted by Vice President George Bush, who left for the Soviet Union, and personally hosted the dinner himself at the State Department. Such a gesture is unique in presidential and diplomatic history.

There are numerous indications that the visit succeeded. However, the results of the visit will not become immediately apparent, especially because they involve fundamental issues and have to go through normal channels in the U.S. Administration.

Question: Mr President, you said that the U.S. public has a better understanding of the issues you presented in Washington. How did this happen?

Answer: At the beginning of this interview, I said that we had to prepare the ground for the U.S. Administration to be able to approve the objective of the visit. For this reason, many hours were spent over the itinerary to allow us to approach the U.S. public. The confrontation was frank. We told them that the fact that the Palestinian people have representatives who are recognized by the Arab states and by many other nations cannot be overlooked. Even the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel had an effect on our meeting with the media. We said that the Egyptian ambassador would return to Tel Aviv when Israel withdrew from Lebanon, when it accepted arbitration on Tabah, and when an arbitration committee and timeframe were designated. In addition to this, Israel must show movement in the Palestinian issue.

Question: Mr President, there are those who believe that the Egyptian-American relationship is somewhat stifling because Egypt does not facilitate the passage of U.S. nuclear ships through the Suez Canal nor does it allow military bases, contrary to the situation with regard to Israeli-U.S. relations.

Answer: Egypt is now a state of institutions as well as principles. I cannot agree to grant bases in Egypt to any foreign country. I have said so frankly. The late President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir got rid of foreign bases in Egypt. President al-Sadat did not grant bases, but he approved of facilities in the event that Arab or Islamic states are threatened. Moreover, these facilities are contingent upon a request from the states needing help, and they are granted for a limited period and for a specific objective. The United States is aware of this. These Egyptian principles are not a sensitive issue with the United States, nor do they affect the Egyptian-U.S. relationship. The United States is aware that the presence of U.S. military bases in Egypt would mean tension with another major power, the Soviet Union, which would then look for its own foothold. There is no sensitivity in U.S.-Egyptian relations because we do not grant them military bases or because we do not allow their nuclear ships to pass through the canal.

Question: Mr President, some people think that U.S. aid to Egypt is small compared with the friendship Egypt offers the United States. What is Your Excellency's opinion?

Answer: If this question is meant to compare the aid Israel receives with what Egypt receives, the answer is that we are not Israel. It is wrong to compare Egypt with Israel as far as the United States is concerned. We do not object to what the United States gives Israel, and we do not object to the nature and depth of their friendship. Egypt's relationship with the United States is different. We receive U.S. aid, and we do not receive Arab aid. All U.S. aid, military or otherwise, is a grant. Of course, we seek more aid from the United States, but we do so with mutual understanding and by convincing the United States that Egyp-

tian friendship is important. A distinction must be made between the nature of U.S.-Istaeli friendship and U.S.-Egyptian friendship; they are different. You say that U.S.-Egyptian relations are passing through a difficult [ikhtinaq] stage. In a previous question you said that the United States does not provide aid to Egypt equal to the level of friendship. I am perplexed by what I occasionally read in the Arab media and sometimes I question what is written. It is as if I am not informed, as if I was not a party to the negotiations between the United States and Egypt. So much speculation regarding U.S.-Egyptian friendship is unfounded.

Question: Mr President, there is a theory that if the U.S. President was reelected, it would be easier to discuss complex international issues with him. What is Your Excellency's opinion?

Answer: Regarding U.S. decisions, experience shows that it does not matter if a president is reelected. U.S. decisions require strong public opinion. Therefore, it is necessary to appeal to public opinion to facilitate the task of the U.S. Administration. We depend on this. The reelection of a president might make things easier, but it is not something we should consider. Public opinion needs to push forward issues so that official decision making is correct and so that these issues can pass through the difficult channels of Congress. We do not consider who is elected. Flexibility is required. The U.S. President cannot act as he pleases with regard to public issues. In Egypt we also have our democratic institutions that have the power to object. The U.S. President cannot make a decision in his country contrary to public opinion. It is the same here. In our relations with the United States, we deal through normal channels that govern U.S. policy. Therefore, we appeal to U.S. public opinion just as we appeal to the President. It is only natural.

Question: Mr President, do you think the U.S. President displayed flexibility regarding the Palestinian issue following the developments you spoke about a short while ago?

Answer: The U.S. Administration has displayed clear flexibility. Flexibility was evident in all departments of the administration and in public opinion. What was published following my visit proves that the United States has begun to grasp the changes in the Arab world including the Palestinian acceptance of the principle of land for peace. However, this is not enough. What is required is collective Arab action. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia went to the United States. The Algerian president will visit the United States soon after the visit by King Husayn of Jordan. All the Arab parties must act. The present Arab fragmentation harms efforts to solve the Palestinian issue. Egypt has exerted efforts. If there are better Arab solutions, we will respect them. There are some Arab brothers who insist on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. This is a pan-Arab objective, but hope alone, in the face of a different reality, is not enough. If they have the means to achieve this pan-Arab objective, let them come forward. We will bless their actions. It is important to not live in hope, and then remain silent for years. The efforts to solve the Palestinian issue will stop.

Question: Mr President, His Majesty King Husayn says that the next 6 months are decisive, and that unless the Arabs use this period, the Arab issue will be harmed. What is Your Excellency's opinion?

Answer: King Husayn specifies 6 months, but my opinion is that 6 months are too long. Unless the Arabs agree on the peace process and emerge from the one-upsmanship pursued by certain Arab countries, the goal of which is not to solve the Arab issue ... [sentence left incomplete] The longer the delay the more serious the issue will become, because we will then lose hope for a solution.

Question: Did you mention the Gulf war during your talks with the U.S. President?

Answer: I discussed the Gulf war with the U.S. President and other concerned officials so that the United States may exert efforts with all parties. My view, however, is that before we bring our concerns to the United States, why should not we as Arabs first discuss these concerns? There are Arab parties who are participating in fanning the fire and who are helping a foreign country against Iraq. We are, in general, against wars and against the fighting between Iran and Iraq. I hope that both parties will consider the damage caused by this war and exploit the funds spent on it for development.

The region's resources are going to arms merchants. In whose interests are certain Arab countries helping Iran against Iraq? Let us view this situation from a pan-Arab perspective. The Arabs accused Egypt of violating the joint Arab defense agreement after we signed the agreement with Israel. Our agreement with Israel, which is available to the public, does not violate Egypt's position regarding the joint defense agreement or our duty toward the Arab nation. We have documents on this point in particular, including the U.S. interpretation of the agreements between Egypt and Israel. The joint defense agreement has been violated by those Arab countries that are assisting Iran. Despite this, no one in the Arab world can talk to those who violated this agreement.

I maintain that the root of the problem of the Gulf war lies with the Arabs who want to exacerbate the situation despite divisions and problems. In the past, we had the Palestinian problem; today we have the Gulf War and the war in Lebanon. Divisions increase our problems.

Question: Mr President, what are the circumstances of your surprise visit to Baghdad?

Answer: Iraq is an Arab country and there had been exchanges between us and Baghdad before the visit, particularly with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. Saddam Husayn is an Arab leader whom I cannot ignore. I wanted to see the situation for myself. When the latest Iranian offensive took place, I was on a visit to Jordan. His Majesty King Husayn proposed that we go to Baghdad, and we did. I wanted to see the war situation for myself. Hence, I did not hesitate to agree to King Husayn's proposal despite the dangers in the region. I met with President Saddam Husayn as a brother. Naturally, the meeting was neither directed against Iran nor any other country. We maintain that we are for peace and for a solution. Such issues can only be solved by sitting at one table. There is no justification for bloodshed. All the

resources that are supposed to be spent on development are being spent on destruction and the killing of people.

Question: Mr President, how did you view the military situation following your visit to Baghdad?

Answer: Iraq's military situation is good, but we must not disregard Iran's situation. The Iraqi military situation is under control, but I appeal to both countries to act to stop the bloodshed. It is not a question of who is stronger, because both are wasting human lives, and the leaders must realize this.

Question: Mr President, Iraq believes that it must refuse to stop the war against cities until Iran declares its agreement on comprehensive peace talks.

Answer: I do not know the circumstances in Iran, but war in general, and striking at cities in particular, are horrible processes in which innocent people die for no reason. Thus, I believe that a comprehensive end to this war is necessary. This does not mean that I incite Iraq against Iran. Stopping strikes at cities while striking at oil tankers would have the same effect if innocent people die. My view is that both leaders should realize the situation and the suffering of their people from the bloodshed and exhaustion of resources. This situation can only benefit the countries that export weapons.

Question: Mr President, why do some Arab states give military aid to Iran - if indeed such aid is given?

Answer: I think that the Arab world knows the purpose of such aid. The purpose is to alarm the Arab world. This alarm benefits those who provide the aid, because it constitutes a form of pressure on the Gulf states to pay money. It is part of the current terrorist operations, which are being carried out divorced from any national responsibility.

Question: Mr President, do you think that the Palestinians have shown the required flexibility to promote the peace process?

Answer: Yes. There has been a change in the PLO's position. This change is dictated by international changes. I respect recent moves, including the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. These moves have portrayed the Palestinians as people who want a solution to their issue, and that they are ready for peace. When they raise the principle of land for peace, they urge other parties - the United States, Israel, and peace-loving states — to respond to them. Of course, the Arab states must exploit this situation to convince the United States to act on the peace process. As I said a little while ago, it is not enough for Egypt to act alone. We must take advantage of the opportunity provided by Israel when it announced that it is ready to exchange land for peace. We must exploit these new developments in the international arena which are in our favor and in favor of peace. We must exploit every initiative. In the end, we will not be forced to accept what we do not want.

It is easy to denounce everything, especially since there are many orators in the Arab world. The method of condemnation and rejection accompanied by accusations has led us to the point where all Arab leaders are traitors and occasional reactionaries and imperialists. It is as if we have become specialists in making boisterous remarks out of context and without substance.

Question: Mr President, I will go back to your visit to the United States. There were some who interpreted your release of 24 demonstrators at the Cairo international fair as an expression of your anger over the outcome of your U.S. visit, particularly since these people had demonstrated against Israel and the United States.

Answer: Those who interpreted this action are people who have nothing else to do but speculate and exaggerate. Tell those who made such interpretations that President Mubarak neither arrests anyone nor releases anyone. Egypt is a state of constitutional institutions. The Prosecution Department orders the arrest of a person, and the courts release people. I do not interfere in the judicial work at all.

The Presidency is trying to establish and consolidate some basis for the future of our people to guarantee justice in this country. When I visited the Soviet Embassy after the death of the Soviet leader, some people also said that I wanted to develop a new kind of relationship with the Soviets in order to spite the United States. I say to these people that if the talks in the United States had ended before the funeral ceremonies, I would have gone to the Soviet Union personally, but not to spite the United States, or to take a different stand. We maintain relations with the Soviet Union, and we respect these relations. We also maintain good relations with the United States. We are not involved in the superpower game. For those who interpreted the issue of the release of demonstrators as anger at the United States, I say that I did not know about their release until after the prosecution issued the release order. We do not receive orders to act in the affairs of our country. We do not receive such orders from outside. I reject this accusation with all dignity. Domestic affairs are Egypt's affairs and are not the purview of the superpowers, or even small powers. Our domestic affairs are run by our constitutional institutions. I personally do not interfere in them. I challenge anyone to say that the president has even once interfered in the judiciary.

Question: Mr President, there are conflicting interpretations of your relations with Libya. Some people say that relations are improving while others maintain that they are worsening. What is your view?

Answer: Everyone knows about Egypt's relations with Libya. Under the current Libyan regime, relations will not improve. There are visits by Egyptian and Libyan press delegations and others to Libya and Egypt, and anyone coming to Egypt or going to Libya is welcomed. However, anyone who plays with Egypt must bear the responsibility. Egypt has a clear policy; it does not attack anyone and it is interested in good-neighborly relations. We do not ask for more.

Leader Al-Qadhdhafi has sent us many envoys, but when they returned, we were called names. Of course, we do not act secretly. We have a different policy. We respect anyone who respects good-neighborliness; but we will retaliate against anyone who plays with fire, and it will be unpleasant [muz'ij].

Question: Mr President, what has happened in Sudan? if the regime there asks for support, will you give it?

Answer: What has happened in Sudan is well known. We do not interfere in Sudan's domestic affairs. This is the business of the Sudanese Government and people. We are not involved in events in Sudan. However, should Sudan be exposed to an external threat, we will immediately side with it. However, Sudan can handle its own domestic affairs.

Question: Mr President, do you believe events in Sudan may encourage certain factions to create a similar situation here in Egypt?

Answer: I do not think so. Egypt is a state of institutions; there is freedom of speech. Anyone may express his views freely. We treat the parties as citizens and involve them in government processes. We urge them to consider the supreme national interests.

Question: What about Egypt's economic integration; are events in Sudan creating any difficulties?

Answer: We have a special relationship with Sudan. The integration process is continuing and both the government and people are interested in industrial and agricultural integration, except for certain discordant factions, particularly those cooperating with Libya.

Question: Mr President, will dissension among Phalangists in Lebanon lead to the export of these troubles to neighboring countries, such as Syria?

Answer: Lebanon is supposed to survive as a unified country so that its neighbors can live free from its internal tension. The dissension in Lebanon is very serious. We warned of this in 1975 when the late President Anwar al-Sadat visited the late King Khalid. Egypt then said, in the words of the late president, that fire was under the ashes. Egypt also asked the Lebanese parties to negotiate with Yasir 'Arafat and the Arab League secretary general to solve their problems before they increased. Syria rejected this and the current situation erupted. We can help the Lebanese by allowing them to solve their own problems. However, as long as there is interference in Lebanon, and as long as there are non-Lebanese military forces there, the situation will never stabilize. Naturally, the neighboring countries will eventually be affected by the violence. Perhaps Syria itself will face the same trouble that Lebanon is facing now.

Question: Mr President, there are people who believe that the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement is fragile and liable to break down. What is Your Excellency's view?

Answer: In the atmosphere of speculation, some of us have clear views in this respect: We either regard a portion of the Arab agreements as fragile, we reject or renounce them, or we accuse each other of treason. Why do those who say that the agreement is fragile not present us with a solid agreement? If the Arab world wants to attack every agreement that can serve the peace process or divest it of its contents and drive those who proposed it to despair, then we must turn over the Palestinian page and keep quiet until the authors of the fragile agreement theory present their solid alternative.

We say that we must exploit every agreement, initiative, or situation. An initiative could lead to an agreement. To those who described the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as a continuation of the capitulationist trend, I would like to say: What do you propose? It is easy to criticize or reject, but what is the alternative? As far as I know, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is supported by the majority of the Arab states because it could be conducive to a just solution of the Palestinian issue. It represents to the world a model of Palestinian moderation. The world has been saying that the Arabs do not want peace.

Question: Mr President, what is the future of the relationship between Egypt and the Soviet Union under the new Soviet leadership?

Answer: I hope relations constantly improve. This, of course, is not to spite the United States. The Soviet Union is a major power and, until matters become clear and so that this wish may not be interpreted as shifting from one line to another, our principled stand remains clear.

Question: Mr President, what role is the United States asking Egypt to play?

Answer: Nobody has asked anything of us. We are the ones who do the asking. If it is intended to imply that we can play the part of gendarme in the area in the interest of the United States, then I say that no such request has been made. We have no secret agreement with the United States. Whoever thinks that there are secret things, he does not know how things work in the United States. The United States has no secrets. When we talk with the United States about any subject, we take into consideration that this subject will be presented to the people promptly.

Question: Mr President, do you believe that the Israelis are serious in what they say, namely, that they want peace, or is this part of their tactics in their war with the Arabs?

Answer: Israel is saying that it wants peace. So, let us go along with it. What have we got to lose? If it becomes clear that they seek the opposite, they would lose the sympathy of the world. Why should we despair if we have a solution which has even a 1 percent chance of success? Why should I feel the opposite before I try, and before things become clear? Let us go along with their statements if we seek to resolve the issue and to end the state of terrorism in the area as well as the state of disruption and the state of wasting Arab resources - resources which are drained by the states that export arms. Let us test their call for peace and their response and see if they are sincere. If the reverse is proven, what do we lose?

Question: Mr president, forgive me for prolonging this interview but I feel that everything that has been said is important. Allow me to ask your excellency: In this atmosphere, what is the Syrian role and what must this role be?

Answer: Syria was a confrontation state. It has a territory that is under occupation. In an atmosphere of comprehensive peace,

this land must be returned to it. I mean the Golan. This is a subject that we cannot ignore because it is an occupied Arab territory. In my view, force in the present atmosphere would not produce any result.

The conflict might go on for years and lead to losses. This is a delicate and costly adventure, and we have tried it often.

Question: Mr President, according to press reports, 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, director of His Majesty King Husayn's office, met with the director of Shim'on Peres' office in Usamah al-Baz' office in Cairo. Is this true?

Answer: This is the first time that I have heard this; could things be happening in Egypt without my knowledge? I don't know where you get all of this information. Had such a meeting taken place we would have said so, because Israel would have reported it; Israel would not have kept it secret. There are no secrets, particularly not of this sort. We can state that no such meeting took place. If Abu 'Awdah wanted to meet with the director of Shim'on Peres office, why would he choose Egypt as a meeting place?

Question: Although any discussion with you of international issues and the Arab region's affairs would enrich any journalist who seeks the truth, I feel that the Egyptian people want to know the facts about Egypt's domestic issues, particularly as some of them have an effect on the entire Arab homeland. Therefore, permit me, Mr President, to ask you about the effect of the Egyptian opposition on governmental decisions, on national security, and on public opinion in Egypt.

Answer: As should any state where opposition exists, Egypt applies a democratic system, and respects its political leadership and constitutional institutions. As long as the opposition exercises its role within the limits of the law and the constitution, we will naturally heed it, correct what is wrong and explain what is exaggerated.

Question: Some people, Mr President, believe that the role of the opposition and of the parties in Egypt has grown so rapidly that the government may be alarmed. Is that true?

Answer: Why alarmed? Will they wield clubs against government machinery? They are Egyptian citizens working in the interests of their country, as does any opposition. This is an Egyptian opposition, consisting of Egyptian nationals. Were this opposition to go beyond the service of Egypt's interests, I believe that it would be the Egyptian people and not the government who would say no.

Question: Mr President, some people say that Egyptian opposition, including both the parties and the press, has become so influential in shaping Egyptian public opinion that it might impede government action.

Answer: Everyone has the right to act within the limits of the law and its framework. Should anyone go beyond the limits of the law, the courts will render judgment. We are laying foundations that are not meant to be temporary. Sometimes we ignore mistakes and remain silent about them, because we are building for the future. We look forward to the time when the homeland will enjoy freedom and democracy. Following the years of repression, we cannot blame the people when they shout a little. We talk to them and make things clear. For example, when I returned from the United States, I met with the General Committee of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council, which includes all of the parties, and explained the object and outcome of my visit, so that they may be fully aware of the facts. Naturally, I wanted to give them the facts and not to direct their actions. I also wanted to hear their frank views. I explained all of my views and those of the government, and I told them that these views were not for publication but for their own information, because any discussion in this regard might jeopardize our national interests. I believe that all of the parties have praised this decision. The opposition, as national opposition, will not impede the progress of the government's work as long as such understanding prevails. Furthermore, we do not indulge in reactions. The opposition might propose useful reforms, but it might exaggerate things, too, and given the people's awareness, such exaggeration might affect the opposition's proposals. My military service in the Air Force and the horrors I have seen have taught me to be both patient and careful.

Question: It is being said, Mr President, that you intended to relieve the economy minister earlier but that you chose to wait for the verdict of the court of ethics and then decide.

Answer: The minister tendered his resignation before the court issued its verdict and before we knew that verdict. The delay was caused by the replacement of the governor of the Central Bank. The former governor resigned for health reasons. I wanted to meet with the previous governor before announcing the name of the new governor, as a matter of protocol. Had the minister succeeded in his mission, he would have remained in his post. However, there is public opinion in Egypt, which must be taken into consideration. The minister may have tried, but his outlook on things was not successful.

Question: Mistakes were made in running the Egyptian economy. Will you protect those who made these mistakes?

Answer: In the event of an error I neither protect nor cover for anyone. Justice will take its course.

Question: Mr President, in the past few months those who deal with Egypt in economic spheres have formed the impression that Egypt is returning to the situation of the sixties.

Answer: We will never change our course. The nature of capital is fear. What we want to affirm here is that Egypt's economic policy is the open-door economic policy. We will also correct our production policy. I know that certain people have this impression, or rather apprehension. There will never be any change in our line.

Even during the past period this policy was applied in making recent changes, the independence of the Central Bank, the appointment of a new minister of economy, and the establishment of a presidential Consultative Committee. This affirms that we are making improvements for economic transactions, whenever necessary.

Question: Mr President what is the nature of the Consultative Committee?

Answer: The Consultative Committee is not an executive committee. We will choose a number of noted Egyptian economists. When an economic problem arises, these economists perhaps together with the group of economy ministers will study the problem to draft the necessary options. The Council of Ministers will then study these options and, if approved, these will become binding. What we want is to affirm and guarantee the stability of the economic policy and to constantly promote it. We must not forget that we are a developing country and do not want our economy to face any vacillation.

Question: Mr President, allow me to dwell a little longer on the economic issue, because it preoccupies many people. Some people believe that Egypt has lost its economic identity. It is a mixture of socialist economy and of open economy. They say Egypt's economy follows several lines.

Answer: Naturally, Egypt chooses the economic policy that best suits the circumstances. Even the free economy system has developed and is not as it was at the beginning. Also the socialist economy is not the same in the countries that apply it. Regarding the public sector in Egypt, there is such a sector in Britain and the FRG. There is also a public sector in the United States. We are planning for an economy that suits our circumstances, resources, and requirements.

Since Egypt declared its open door economic policy, it has been developing its laws aided by developed economic laws. We apply any method that may facilitate increasing production and does not harm the public interest. Casual things that occurred in the past 3 months were corrected immediately. In addition, certain developments were made regarding Egypt's economic behavior, developing the standard of production, and honoring foreign capital in Egypt. Economic behavior has improved of late. Several amendments were made in the laws in favor of the requirements of the economic open-door policy. Therefore, any slight casual setback will not affect the economic march.

Question: Mr President, some people talk about transporting Iraqi oil to the Port of Alexandria via the Port of Aqaba. Is this true, and has it reached the stage of implementation?

Answer: We naturally welcome this idea, should Iraq request it. However, nothing of the sort has happened. If they want this, we will not refuse any request by any Arab country if it is in their economic strategic interests.

Question: Mr President, it has been observed that you are developing the army, and the money you are spending on the army seems to indicate this. There are some who interpret this as an attempt to confront increasing Egyptian opposition in society. What is You Excellency's opinion?

Answer: Who said this? If this is so, why do we allow the opposition to grow? Why would the army be used for anything other than its natural role? It seems that people who philosophize about such phenomena have nothing else to do but speculate. I hope that such reports are not Kuwaiti reports so that I would not be saying that there are people in your country who have nothing else to do.

Question: Mr President, let me go back again to the economic issue. Why doesn't Egypt occupy an important position in the area, such as becoming a center for manufacturing products needed by some African and Arab states so it can export these products to these countries?

Answer: In recent years, the Egyptian economy focused a great deal on industry. There are some major companies which will participate with us in manufacturing vehicles. There are many factories which have been developed in Egypt, particularly factories for mass consumer goods. Seventy percent out of 360 industries, which have been developed or established in the Al-'Ashir Min Ramadan City, for example, are operational. It is regrettable that such industries are not familiar to the Arabs. Production has also increased in old factories which have been modernized. Agreements will also be concluded with a number of international companies to produce automobiles for the local market and for the needs of the Arab region. It is important for the Arab world to buy these products and not import them from abroad.

Question: Some people allege that Egyptian economic laws are not stable and that they are occasionally subject to changes.

Answer: It is impossible to solve economic problems in any country in 1 or 2 years. Egypt's economy has weakened because of 35 years of war.

The egyptian economy has faced unending problems. Therefore, when I assumed the presidency and began following up the economic situation, I was honest with the people. I told them that they must be patient, and that we cannot solve 35 years of problems overnight. Nevertheless, services have noticeably improved over the past few years. By the end of this year, the amount of electricity produced will have doubled. There has been much improvement in services during the 5-year plan period. What was done in 5 years equals what had been done in 20 years. We still say that we can do more, because we want to compensate for the 35-year legacy of weakness in the Egyptian economy. However, this will not happen overnight. Many states suffer from economic problems. Some states are prosperous, but face budget deficits; they manage. However, for some states the only solution is to increase production.

Question: Mr President, what have you done about the budget deficit?

Answer: Yes, we have a budget deficit. The United States, which is a rich country, has a budget deficit. Kuwait has a budget deficit. England has a budget deficit. We deal with this deficit like any other country that is facing a deficit and an economic crisis. It is sufficient that we are pressing ourselves to increase production to correct the balance of payments.

Question: Mr President, thank you for answering my questions, some of which were, I feel, provocative. However, there is something I would like to ask you. Mr President, following the failure of the economy minister's ideas, which temporarily froze the

economy and led to his resignation, there are some people calling for the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

Answer: Anyone can ask what he wants, but I am responsible to the Egyptian people, not to those who want the cabinet to resign. There is always someone advocating a cabinet reshuffle. If you look for the reasons, you will find that anyone who disagrees with a minister wants him removed so another minister representing his interests can take over. As president of the republic, it is my job to look after the interests of the Egyptian people. This is my fate and responsibility. Stability in a government post is important to a country like Egypt. Choosing new ministers is not as easy as those who harp think it is. It is easy to talk about ministerial change. The ministerial post in Egypt encounters a great deal of trouble, because the parliament and press are watching. There are many responsibilities and requirements that make it difficult to form a cabinet.

Question: Mr President, people whisper in Egypt, and perhaps abroad, that the Egyptian prime minister is ill. Is this true or is he in good health?

Answer: I ask you to visit him. You will find him in good health. He will remain in his post. We do not want frequent cabinet changes.

Finally, Mr President, I thank you for this lengthy meeting. You answered my questions clearly. I believe, Mr President, there are many people waiting to hear these answers.

Ghali, Australian Discuss Nuclear Cooperation

NC041500 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met today with Ambassador Richard (Tedler), Australian Government envoy and Australian permanent representative to the Geneva disarmament conference. The meeting was also attended by the Australian ambassador in Cairo. Discussions during the meeting dealt with bilateral relations and cooperation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in light of Egypt's program to build nuclear power stations. The discussions also dealt with preparations for the third conference on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons scheduled to be held in Geneva in September under Egypt's chairmanship. Both sides agreed on the importance of making this conference a success.

Envoy in Amman on Relations, Pipeline, Agreement

JN041249 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 4 Apr 85 p 24

[Salim al-Ma'ani dispatch]

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — Egyptian Ambassador in Amman Ihab Wahbih has hailed the distinguished fraternal relations between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

During a seminar on the resumption of Jordanian-Egyptian relations held at the invitation of the Political Sciences Society of the Faculty of Economy and Administrative Sciences of Jordan University yesterday, with the participation of several university teaching staff, Wahbih said that Jordanian and Egyptian viewpoints are identical, particularly with regard to the Middle East issue, the Iraqi-Iranian war, and the situation in Lebanon, and aim at creating a unified Arab opinion to be presented to the international circles with the aim of influencing these circles and restoring rights.

Wahbih hailed the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement for a just settlement in the region.

The Egyptian ambassador disclosed a proposed plan for laying an Iraqi oil pipeline to the Mediterranean through a network that crosses the Gulf of Aqaba toward Suez.

He reviewed aspects of joint Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation in the trade, economic, and transportation fields.

Dr Husni al-Shayyab, a lecturer in the Political Sciences Department, analyzed the reasons for Jordan's decision to sever and to resume relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt. He said that resumption of these relations came in the service of the Arab cause in general and as an attempt to extricate Egypt, with its power and influence, from the situation that negatively affects the Arabs in general. He asserted that bolstering the Jordanian-Palestinian relations came as a result of the Arab lands in Palestine being swallowed up by the Israeli enemy. He stressed the importance of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement to build a unified stand in the service of the Palestine question.

Dr Radwan al-'Abdallah, lecturer in the Political Sciences Department, spoke about the Jordanian-Egyptian agreement and the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries as a result of the different Arab and international situations that made it inevitable for these relations to resume in order to create a distinguished Arab power and a unified stand.

Following the seminar a discussion was held. Dr Muhammad al-Hayajinah, a lecturer in the Political Sciences Department, directed the seminar. Several members of the teaching staff and university students participated in the discussion.

Saraj al-Din Addresses Al-Wafd Party Rally

PM031545 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 28 Mar 85 p 5

[Majdi Sarhan report on address by Al-Wafd Party leader Fu'ad Saraj al-Din at a party mass rally in Al-Zaqaziq on 24 March: "Al-Wafd Supports President Mubarak's Foreign Policy and His Rejection of Foreign Bases; Saraj al-Din Urges Arab Countries To End Their Disputes and To Unite Their Ranks"]

[Excerpts] Addressing a big mass rally attended by thousands of Egyptians held in the town of Al-Saqaziq last Sunday night, Fu'ad Saraj al-Din stressed Al-Wafd party support for the Jordanian-Palestinian accord and President Husni Mubarak's proposals for the consolidation of the accord and achieving stability in the Middle East. In an important political speech Saraj al-Din said that the United States must realize that in his recent U.S. visit President Mubarak was speaking on behalf of

all Egypt, both government and opposition. The party leader called on the United States to relinquish the policy of total partiality toward Israel.

On the local level Fu'ad Saraj al-Din strongly criticized the recent conflicting economic decisions and called for them to be rescinded before they lead to the total collapse of the Egyptian economy. The Al-Wafd party leader called for fundamental amendments to the present constitution in order to strengthen democracy and consolidate the people's power. He also called for the present laws to be cleansed of any impurities that are contrary to Islamic law.

Speaking about the question of applying the Islamic Shari'ah laws and the Al-Wafd party's attitude to it, the Al-Wafd leader said: In the program laid down by the Al-Wafd party and submitted to the committee on parties in 1977, which later was published in the press, we said that al-Wafd party considers the Islamic Shari'ah the basic source of legislation. In the recent program in 1984 Al-Wafd announced that the Islamic Shari'ah is the principal source of legislation. During the recent elections some tendentious people opposed to Al-Wafd sought to cast doubts on Al-Wafd's stand on this issue. Certain groups of people have tried to incite sectarian sedition in Egypt but, thank God, this has been averted. On 10 March 1984 we issued a statement which said: "There has been much talk recently about Al-Wafd's stand on the question of the Islamic Shari'ah and about its attitude to the various religious trends. From the outset Al-Wafd recognized in its 1978 program that the Islamic Shari'ah is the basic source of legislation in accordance with article two of the constitution. Al-Wafd agreed with the amendment made to that article in 1980, according to which the principle of the Islamic Shari'ah became the principal source of legislation. However, this does not preclude resort when necessary to other sources, as long as these do not conflict with the principles of the Islamic Shari'ah. The Al-Wafd party believes that it is wrong to use the slogan of applying the Islamic Shari'ah as a means of outbidding. Nor is there any requirement that the existing laws should be changed just for the sake of change, even at the expense of stability and community interests. With regard to the various religious trends, Al-Wafd rejects extremist trends whatever they may be — the trends that ignore the magnanimity of the Islamic religion and do not hesitate to denounce as infidels anyone who does not believe in their views. The party also rejects secularism, which calls for separating religion from the state. Likewise it rejects the religious state that calls for the domination of the state by men of religion, as is the case now in Iran. Needless to say, national unity between the two elements of the nation, Muslims and Copts, has always been and will remain Al-Wafd's unchanging creed."

This was the statement published on 10 March. So Al-Wafd's attitude to the question of applying the Islamic Shari'ah is plain. Recently this attitude found expression when, a few days ago, I attended the meeting of a committee set up by the secretariat for religious affairs at the People's Assembly to discuss the Islamic call and ways to reactivate it. Although the meeting was not convened especially to discuss the question of the Islamic Shari'ah, I declared at that meeting Al-Wafd's views and its approval of the principle of applying the Islamic Shari'ah. I have said that Al-Wafd calls for purging all the existing laws of every impurity that is contrary to the Islamic Shari'ah laws.

So there is no difference between us and our brothers in the Muslim Brotherhood, who are members of our party. I also said at the People's Assembly that we should create an Islamic society and take an interest in propagating the Islamic call both inside and outside Egypt and discussed the ways in which this should be done.

Speaking about foreign policy isuses, Fu'ad Saraj al-Din announced that he fully supports President Husni Mubarak's foreign policy and his refusal to allow the establishment of any foreign bases on Egyptian soil. He said that the Al-Wafd party adheres to the policy of positive neutrality between the Eastern and Western camps — the policy which Al-Wafd proclaimed some 42 years ago during World War II.

The Al-Wafd party leader warned of the dangers in continuing the present economic situation and called for rectifying the economic course. He said that the Al-Wafd party supports the policy of productive economic openness which achieves prosperity and affluence for the country, and not consumer openness. We do not wish to go back to the era of economic restrictions, from which we suffered greatly. But, unfortunately, the present economic policy of the minister of the economy — I would not say of the government, because it has nothing to do with it — is a wrong and destructive policy for the Egyptian economy. It kills both internal and external trade and constitutes the biggest and most dangerous obstacle to industrialization. If this policy is not abandoned soon, then the Egyptian economy will be on the verge of total collapse.

Saraj al-Din, discussing the linking of wages to prices, said: Al-Wafd supports maintenance of the subsidy and does not call for its abolition. But it believes that it should be frozen at the present limit, because subsidy helps low-income people to survive. The Al-Wafd party has concluded a study of the subject at the president's request and submitted it to his excellency and to the government. We call for the subsidy to be maintained, on condition that it is rationalized; in other words, it should be restricted to vital, basic commodities, and measures should be taken to ensure that those who deserve it — the toiling class and people on low incomes — benefit from it.

Concluding his speech, the Al-Wafd party leader spoke about Egypt's Arab policy and the Palestinian question. He said: It gives me pleasure to once again express support for President Mubarak's Arab and Palestinian policy. Some people might be surprised by the support which Al-Wafd, being an opposition party, gives to the president's policy in more than one aspect. We do not oppose for opposition's sake or support for support's sake. The party strongly opposes everything that is wrong and strongly and sincerely supports what is right.

I take this opportunity to appeal to the Arab countries to resolve their differences and to reunite the Arab ranks, because no Arab cause and particularly the Palestinian cause will have any hope of success without uniting the Arab ranks. With regard to the Camp David agreement, Al-Wafd's view, as stated in its program, is that Israel has violated this agreement both in letter and

in spirit and has done away with it completely. It has attacked the Iraqi nuclear reactor, invaded Lebanon, and occupied its territory, killed innocent citizens in Lebanon and the West Bank; gone to excess in settlement building in the occupied territories, dispersed the Palestinian people, annexed the Golan Heights, and proclaimed Jerusalem its capital, contrary to Security Council and UN resolutions. Therefore the Al-Wafd party believes that the Camp David agreement is basically void and has become pointless. Israel has violated the peace treaty with Egypt, since it still occupies part of our territory in Sinai, in Tabah. It is inconceivable that Israel should ask Egypt to implement its commitments under the treaty and to normalize relations with it when it is not fulfilling its commitments under the same treaty.

The Al-Wafd leader concluded his speech by talking about President Mubarak's recent efforts to give impetus to the peace process. He said: Al-Wafd welcomes the recent Jordanian-Palestinian accord and considers it an important step on the path to solving the Palestinian problem. On the basis of this agreement President Mubarak put forward his recent initiative, but unfortunately the United States did not give that initiative the consideration and support it merits. But recent press reports indicate that the United States has begun to take interest in and appreciate the initiative.

The United States will lose much and will be missing a precious opportunity to achieve peace in the area if it does not mobilize all its efforts to bring about the success of this initiative. All of Egypt is behind the president in this initiative. Let the United States realize that the president was speaking on behalf of both the Egyptian Government and the opposition. Let it also realize that that Egypt's link with the Palestinian problem is a sacred one which rises above all other considerations. It is the link of brotherhood and Arabism as well as of common struggle and honor. Egypt is not prepared to sell its honor whatever the price may be, even if that price is its livelihood. If the United States really wants peace in this area it must revise its calculations and abandon the policy of total and blind partiality with Israel at the expense of the Arabs, who have the rights. It should give up the policy of supporting Israel in the international forums even when it is the aggressor, as happened at the Security Council recently when it vetoed the Security Council resolution condemning the aggressive actions which Israel recently committed in southern Lebanon.

Such U.S. stands encourage Israel to continue with its aggressive actions. The United States should realize that, if peace efforts fail, then fighting will break out once again in the area — fighting that could spark a third world war whose consequences only God knows.

ROSE AL-YUSUF Criticizes U.S., Israeli Policies

PM030921 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 1 Apr 85 pp 20-21

[Ahmad Hamrush article: "Israeli Terrorism; Where Now?"]

[Text] What are the Israeli troops doing in lebanon? That is not the attitude of a state interested in peace. Are we to believe Shim'on Peres' theatrical pose on the Allenby Bridge, shaking the hands of some Palestinian travelers to hide the expansionist and ugly face of Zionism?

Why did the Israeli prime minister not use his influence to stop the extermination, the massacres committed by his troops against the innocent villagers of southern Lebanon? Are we seeing a return to Nazi methods of dealing with civilians? Could the present Israeli Government really be interested in establishing peace, when it does not hesitate to commit the most abominable crimes in perpetuation of the crimes committed in Dayr Yasin, the Sabra and Shatila camps, and the villages of southern Lebanon?

Does this aggressive line not reflect the Israeli Government's eagerness to break the peace siege? How can peace prevail in a land drenched in blood where every home mourns an innocent, unarmed martyr? Does the Israeli Government really believe that Arab tolerance will prevail to the point of forgetting the screams of the dying women and children and of the worshippers who stood humbly before God? Is it possible for an Arab to remove the dagger of aggression from his chest and then throw himself into Israel's lap wherever the Israeli Government is kind enough to hint that it wants peace?

Who in the whole wide world is persuaded today that the Israeli Government wants to live in peace and security with its Arab neighbors? Of course, I here exclude the U.S. Administration, whose rejection of understanding and rapprochement is such that it exposes the continuous U.S. involvement in Israel's aggressive plans and its strategic cooperation with Israel. All U.S. statements assert that there shall be no negotiation with any delegation if it includes PLO representatives. That old, worn out, and baseless excuse proves that the aim of the United States is to impose the joint imperialist-Zionist will on the Arab states.

The United States and Israel claim that the PLO is a terrorist organization. Those who defend their usurped territory and their displaced people are regarded as terrorsits. What are we to call the Israeli soldiers who storm Lebanese villages and open fire on innocent people in an attempt to get rid of the resistance men before leaving Lebanon? Are we to call them peaceful people or civilized people coming from a democratic state?

The American and Israeli words and claims are being trampled on. Nobody believes them. The discussions currently being held by the Americans in an attempt to give the impression that they intend to revive their role in the peace process — as in the Washington conference of U.S. ambassadors to the Middle East and the dispatch of Richard Murphy to the region — are nothing but attempts to mislead. The U.S. Administration has lost its ability to promote solutions unilaterally. All the masks are off, and its face can no longer be concealed by any kind of misleading tactics. The United States wants to divide Arab ranks by unilateral moves in cooperation with the states willing to cooperate.

Egypt, under Al-Sadat's reign, may have fallen into that abyss on the dictates of the Camp David agreements, which have not brought just and lasting peace to the region. We are still pursuing our rights in Tabah which, as Husni Mubarak rightly said, is as important to the Egyptians as the capital itself. I say that if, at the behest of Anwar al-Sadat, Egypt fell into that pit, the Arab

states and the present regime in Egypt now realize that that fall could have been into a bottomless pit. That is why it is inconceivable that anyone would dare follow the Camp David line, which robbed the Palestinians of their legitimate right to be represented by the PLO and restricted their ambitions to so-called autonomy, without any reference to their right of self-determination or the right to set up their own independent state on their national soil. Any U.S. rapprochement attempt conditional on the exclusion of the PLO will be rejected and condemned. The United States has no right to choose the Palestinian people's representatives.

Anyone trying to give the impression that the U.S. Administration's agreement to hold separate negotiations with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is the decisive step that will lead to peace should think again. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement speaks of the possibility of a solution emerging from an international conference, not from the U.S. operations room. The United States has nothing to offer any more, other than defeatist solutions. That was the description used by President Husni Mubarak when he sensed that the United States was opposed to dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The situation prevailing in the region over the past few weeks indicates that Israel is trying to apply the "carrot and stick" policy. It is using the stick to hit the Lebanese people and their heroic resistance and to annihilate the people of southern Lebanon, which is exactly the method used by the Nazi invaders in World War II.

The carrot is offered by Shim'on Peres on the Allenby bridge, in a television interview in which he urged direct negotiations with Israel, not the U.S. Administration. So Peres wants to draw a line between his government's policy and U.S. policy, and that is misleading. There is not even a marginal difference between the aims of the U.S. Administration and the aims of the Israeli Government. There is nothing to prompt either of them to try to make a move for peace. The strategic and military balance of power is in Israel's favor. Some Arab states still have not completely lost faith in the U.S. role. The Arab regimes are torn apart and their resources wasted on local disputes and endless wars.

These people, however, seem to forget one decisive factor, which is the will to resist and its ability to boost morale, prevent collapse, and raise hope above despair. The Lebanese resistance is glory for the Arab nation. It renews Arab vitality and proves that the aggressive crimes committed by Israel will generate a desire for revenge in the hearts of the Arabs in Lebanon and elsewhere. In its aggressive, intransigent attitude the Israeli Government does not see beyond its nose. It does not look to the distant future. It should if it wants peace, because it is a small state in the middle of a great Arab ocean. Agreements resulting from pressure or submission do not lead to stable peace.

What can we say about what is happening today? Did Anwar al-Sadat not try to normalize Egyptian-Israeli relations in all fields, through coercion and massive media campaigns never known to the Egyptian people before? All the Western media were used to their fullest and richest capacity to serve that end, but where is the normalization now? How do the Egyptian people feel about normalization, when comprehensive and just peace is nothing more than a mirage and when Israeli terrorism in Lebanon is a bloody reality?

Do the U.S. and Israeli Governments not realize that when people lose hope they become bombs and produce fierce resistance. The calm would become an erupting volcano. The Arab nation has no more concessions to make, nor has the PLO for that matter. The Jordanian Government can no longer easily give in to the pressure of the U.S. Administration, which refuses to arm Jordan unless it agrees to direct negotiations on U.S. terms. The question is: Where is Israeli terrorism heading, and where are we Arabs heading?

Saddam Husayn Reiterates Conditions for Peace

JN041856 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1705 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn to citizens gathered in front of Irbil Governorate building on 4 April - recorded]

[Text] Brothers, a long time has passed since we met with you. [applause] Before arriving here, we flew over the city and saw the construction taking place in it. In spite of the war, we see that the people of this city are full of faith and confidence in the future. This is Iraq. [applause] Brothers, this is new Iraq. [applause] New Iraq is a cohesive state from Al-Faw to Zakhu. Everyone is building and all are fighting in defense of the homeland. All are confident in the future and have great hopes. That's why, wherever we go, we find the same thing. When we go to the Hawr, we find the same people. When we go to other places, we find the same people. [applause]

The frustrated did not wager on the special characteristics of the people. We know the characteristics of the people. We know we are Iraqis and the Iraqis comprise Kurds, Turkmen, and Arabs. Everyone knows that when Salah al-Din liberated Palestine from the Crusaders, no one asked him whether he was a Kurd or an Arab. [applause]

In spite of all the lessons your enemy has learned on the battlefield, some still believe they can wager on time to repeat their aggression and succeed. However, we tell them from this place that Iraq is a cohesive state from the extreme north to the extreme south and that, no matter how long it will take, victory will be for the Iraqis, God willing. [applause] At the beginning of the war, the enemy in Iran, or let us say the frustrated regime in Iran, imagined that Iraq would be an easy prey and that it would be able to invade Iraq. Some believed that when they invaded Iraq they would find some inside Iraq who would applaud them. However, they were disappointed. [applause]

In the Hawr al-Hawizah battle - that is, in the second battle of the East Tigris operations - we must say that the enemy made accurate calculations with respect to its forces. However, the enemy forgot many lethal things. The most important thing it forgot to take into consideration was that it did not evaluate the strength of the Iraqis and did not soundly calculate the Iraqis' determination to defend their homeland, honor, and creed. This made the enemy experience delusion once again. [applause]

The enemy's soundest calculation was its success in its fighters' reaching the Iraqi mainland. However, it did not calculate how the Iraqis would confront this. That's why, when the Iraqis confronted them, the result was that the majority were killed and few returned. [applause]

Brothers, we repeat to the enemy what we have already stated. Perhaps some of the logical people it still has will listen to reason. We tell the enemy that it has no hope of invading Iraq. We tell the enemy that it has no hope in the military course and that it will only reap continued defeat. The enemy must listen to some of the logic it still has -- if the Iranian rulers still have some discerning powers - and respond to logic, to the logic of people, and to freedom. This logic says that Iraq must live in freedom and that Iran must live in freedom in its own country. Neither will commit aggression against the other. [applause] Each of them must respect the other's borders, sovereignty, and security. [applause] No one must interfere in internal affairs, armies must return to international borders, and a peace treaty must be signed. This is the solution. Without this course, there can be only more destruction and bloodshed, and no results will be achieved. Brothers, this will take place with God's help and your determination. [applause] Brothers, we would like to congratulate you on the victory. We hope to see you again in good health. God bless you. [applause]

President Receives Congratulations From Castro

JN041439 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1415 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Apr (INA) -- Comrade Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Ba'th Party Regional Command, has received a cable of congratulations from Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers on the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The following is the text of the cable:

On the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, we extend to you and to the Iraqi people, party, and government our congratulations and those of the Cuban people, the PCC, and government. On this historic occasion, we reaffirm our determination to continue to exert all possible efforts to promote the brotherly relations between Cuba and Iraq, wishing you peace and our brothers, the sons of the Iraqi people, prosperity. Please accept my sincerest respect.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,794

JN041644 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,794 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. This is the will of the Iraqi people, who are deeply rooted in history, anxious to protect their present, and great in their aspirations. This will is embodied in the people's Armed Forces and is translated by them through heroic deeds in all fields of battle and in pursuing the enemy inside its territory.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In implementation of the Iraqi people's decision and of our ultimatum issued yesterday evening, Wednesday, 3 April 1985, that we would use our missile power to retaliate against the Iranian regime's crimes against our people and its insistence on continuing the war, as well as its shelling of Baghdad, Basra, and

other border cities with the assistance of the nation's traitors, our brave missile force unleashed destructive blows against the cities of Kermanshah and Hamadan at 1200, 1410, and 1430 [0800, 1010, and 1030 GMT] today.

We tell the ignorant Iranian rulers — and let the world at large hear us — that Iraq's retaliation against any aggression on its cities is not only its right, but its duty as well. He who insists on prolonging the war must be the first to bear its consequences. The Iranian rulers cannot go on insisting on war without suffering its tribulations on their territory. We will make them daily taste the bitterness of war on their territory in the same manner as we made them taste its tribulations on the battlefront. Their only salvation is complete peace and nothing else.

2. In accordance with our firm course of pursuing the criminal enemy inside its territory, our Air Force carried out one of their destructive raids against Tehran, the capital of aggression, at 2200 yesterday evening. After accurately pounding their targets, they returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. In parallel with our able ground units' activities, the valiant hawks of the air continued to carry out destructive raids against enemy positions and troop concentrations in the East Tigris and the Maysan sectors today, inflicting on the retreating enemy remnants the heaviest losses in life and equipment. After accurately performing their duties in 171 combat missions, the hawks of the air safely returned to base, praise be to God.

4. A small group of enemy troops tried to approach one of our forward unit's positions in the East Basra operational sector. Our brave fighters confronted it with all types of weapons, killing two enemy troops and wounding others, while the rest fled. In another area of the same sector, three infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants were killed. One machinegun position and one observation post were also destroyed.

5. Our forward units pounded enemy troop movements and observation posts in the Maysan sector. Dealing the enemy accurate blows, our units killed five, wounded others, and destroyed two observation posts whose occupants were killed.

6. Seven infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants were killed. Two observation posts were also destroyed in the Central and Northern sectors of the battlefield.

7. The criminal enemy shelled Basra with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 April 1985

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN041741 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1734 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In implementation of the measures to besiege Iranian oil supplies which our criminal enemy uses to commit aggression against our people and territory, our valiant Air Force carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target near Khark Island at 1930 [1530 GMT] today. After accurately and effectively hitting their target, our hero hawks of the air returned safely and triumphantly with their planes. We will continue to strike at all means of aggression wherever they may be. The only option the Iranian rulers have is to agree to comprehensive peace. We seek assistance and success from God, as well as victory on the unjust people.

[Dated] 4 April 1985

Iranian Plane Shot Down

JN050833 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0825 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. An enemy plane attempted to infiltrate our international border in the heroic II Army Corps sector at 1648 [1248 GMT] on 4 April 1985. Our brave ground resistance men intercepted the plane. We have ascertained that the plane fell opposite our forces' positions inside the enemy territory.

[Dated] 5 April 1985

Papers Warn of 'Destructive' Missile Attacks

JN050848 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Apr (INA) — Two Iraqi newspapers published here today stressed that Iraq will deal destructive and comprehensive missile attacks against Iran because the Iranian rulers insist on continuing the war. The papers affirmed that Iraq now has the right to end the continuing Iranian aggression in its own way because international and regional organizations have been unable to convince the Iranian rulers to respond to the call for peace.

The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* said: The charlatans who are squatting in the dark dens in Iran should wait for more of our destructive and annihilating blows. They should bear our forthcoming blows, which will be more grave.

The paper recalled what Iraq had previosuly announced: That the only option for the Iranian regime is to accept the principle of a just and comprehensive peace. If it rejects, and insists on rejecting, the call for peace, then complete destruction will be all that this reckless regime will reap out of the war. The paper added: The war is being perpetuated and the entire world acknowledges that Iran is the one that is responsible for the perpetuation of war and that Iran is the one that is defying international will which has agreed on ending the war. Therefore, we are determined to end the war in our own way.

The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* said that while the entire world is talking about peace, Iran's charlatans speak only about aggression against Iraq and are threatening the region's security and stability.

The paper asked: How long can we be patient with them?

The paper added: If Iran's rulers do not care for the future of Iran and its peoples, then Iraq has a different vision -- Iraq's aspirations for progress are limitless. Iraq will not allow any force on earth to limit its progress or to impede it.

The paper added: Therefore, it is legitimate for us to use all means and ways to force those charlatans to yield to the voice of right and the will of peace -- foremost being to strike the Iranian rulers in such a way that will make them feel they are too inferior to have expansionist ambitions and too fragile to achieve these ambitions by war.

AL-JUMHURIYAH concludes: Iran's charlatans have gone far with their injustice and it can no longer be tolerated. Out of this, Iraq is forced to use all necessary force to return maturity back to its enemies' minds, particularly because the international communtiy has not done anything serious to stop them.

'Aziz, Arab League's Klibi Return to Baghdad
JN050938 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0853 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Apr (INA) -- Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad from Beijing today. Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi also arrived on the same plane. They participated in the 7-member committee delegation that visited the PRC. The delegation met with PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang and held talks with PRC Foreign Affairs Minister Wu Xueqian on developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Prior to this visit, 'Aziz made working visits to the USSR and Japan where he held talks with officials concerning the Iraqi-Iranian war and Iraq's stance calling for comprehensive peace and rejecting partial solutions to its dispute with Iran.

National Assembly Delegation Returns From Togo
JN041524 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1502 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Apr (INA) -- The Iraqi National Assembly delegation led by Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, head of the Arab and international affairs committee, returned here today after taking part in the 73d IPU conference held in Togo at the end of last month.

In a statement to INA, Sa'd Qasim Hammudi said that the conference called for an immediate end to the war between Iraq and Iran and expressed support for efforts of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement to find a peaceful settlement between the two countries.

He added that the participating delegations valued Iraq's stand calling for ending the war and achieving comprehensive peace between the two countries.

He said that during the voting the Iranian delegation obtained only its own vote from the 1,000 parliamentarians representing 103 world parliaments.

The Iraqi delegation held a series of meetings with friendly and fraternal delegations participating in the conference. These meetings were aimed at promoting bilateral relations between the National Assembly and the delegations' parliaments.

Reportage on 'Ubaydat Resignation, New Government

'Ubaydat Resigns; Al-Rifa'i Appointed

JN041909 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Excerpt] A royal decree was issued today accepting the resignation of Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat.

His majesty the king entrusted Mr Zayd al-Rifa'i to form a new government.

New Cabinet Members Named

JN042049 Amman Television Service in Arabic 2020 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we have just received the list of the new Cabinet members:

Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister and minister of defense;
Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs;
Dr Sami Jawdah, minister of state for parliamentary affairs;
Hasan al-Kayid, minister of interior;
Khalid al-Haj Hasan, minister of labor and social development;
Muhyi al-Din al-Husayni, minister of communications;
Tahir al-Masri, minister of foreign affairs;
Marwan al-Humud, minister of municipal, rural, and environmental affairs;
'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat, minister of awqaf, religious affairs, and holy places
'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and minister of education
Muhmud Hawamidah, minister of public works;
Raja'i al-Mu'ashir, minister of supplies, industry, and trade;
Farhi 'Ubayd, minister of transport;
Hanna 'Awdah, minister of finance;
Hisham al-Khatib, minister of energy and mineral wealth;
'Abdallah al-Nusur, minister of planning;
Nasir al-Din al-Asad, minister of higher education;
Ahmad Dakhqan, minister of agriculture;
Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of information, culture, tourism, and antiquities
Riyad al-Shak'ah, minister of justice;
Zayd Hamzah, minister of health;
Tahir Kan'an, minister of occupied territories' affairs;
Hisham Sharari, minister of youth.

Al-Rifa'i, Ministers Sworn In

JN042038 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the ministers have taken the constitutional oath before His Majesty King Husayn at the Royal Hashemite Court. The swearing-in ceremony was attended by Crown Prince Hasan; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; and 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, court minister.

King's Letter to Al-Rifa'i

JN050655 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 5 Apr 85

["Text" of letter from King Husayn to Zayd al-Rifa'i, asking him to form a new government -- date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Brother Zayd al-Rifa'i, may God preserve him. I send you greetings of brotherhood, love, and appreciation. Over many years, I have known you to be the brother and the citizen who is committed to the message of his country and nation. I have known you to be a diligent, enlightened official who deals with the homeland's problems with efficiency, vitality, and sincerity. Because of this, you deserve my firm trust and high hopes.

Upon the resignation of Brother Ahmad 'Ubaydat, I am happy to entrust you with forming and heading the new government, assuring you of our absolute support and our firm belief that you and your colleagues will continue to entrench the march of prosperity and construction in our dear Jordanian homeland at this critical period, which requires concerted efforts to strengthen the national fabric of society and deepen the bases of security and stability in the country. We must be open-minded [tafattuh] in dealing with the challenges that we are facing in all walks of life. We must embark on progress and development and we must rely on our people's resources and ambitions and our tremendous achievements, which we realize in a spirit of national pride and pan-Arab affiliation while facing difficult circumstances that only increase our determination to realize more, with God's help.

The following principles are perhaps the ones that we should follow in the coming stage:

1. In the Internal Field

What we have realized in our country through our long march of construction was the result of stability and security, which enhanced and protected individual initiatives, entrenched the pillars of state institutions, and granted the government's principles firmness and continuity. Therefore, protecting citizens against terrorism and preserving the security of the homeland and its establishments against aggression are our first priorities. Hence, our brave Armed Forces, as well as the various security departments, must enjoy our care and attention in order for them to perform their national duty to protect the country and the countrymen and preserve an atmosphere of trust and stability, which are the pillars of development and prosperity.

2. In the Economic Field

Continuing the construction of our national economy is a sound approach that we have strengthened in order that it be a source of pride for all the people and a source of admiration for others. The current economic and regional developments have hindered our economic march.

Hence, the most important requirement of the next stage is to revive and activate the economy. We must remember that our country, which is not endowed with many natural resources, cannot prosper except through the efforts, ambitions, and initiatives of the people -- initiatives that must be encouraged so that the private sector might regain its vitality and activity.

As for our public establishments, they should continue to revise their administrative structure in order to build modern, efficient administrations that would raise the level of production, reduce costs, and facilitate the citizen's needs and work. The law of encouraging investment must be revised so that investors, particularly Jordanians, whether they are resident in Jordan or abroad, can be encouraged. Increased care should be devoted to various industrial and agricultural production sectors. The problem of agricultural marketing should be tackled, thus, assuring the farmers of the feasibility of investing in this public sector.

3. In the Social Field

Emphasis must be made on the importance of balance among the various social groups and the country's regions. The government should prevent any possible imbalance in manpower as a result of materialistic approaches [tawajjuhat qaymiyah] that are not in harmony with the society's development or requirements, and which are not on the level of the accelerated changes of developments in all walks of life.

4. In the Cultural Field

It is very important for us to take care of our cultural and youth establishments in order to enhance the creative resources of our young men and women and their trend for advancement, and enable them to adapt to the requirement of this age in facing the trends of stagnation and self-imposed isolation. Continued revision of the state of culture and education with the aim of developing the school curricula and controlling the random influx of students into higher education courses is perhaps the most important requirement of the coming stage because of its close connection with the march of development, employment opportunities, and the preservation of our national wealth.

The most important reflection of advanced learning is the citizen's general attitude in terms of adhering to regulations and their correct application, preserving the environment, and maintaining Jordan's bright image in towns and villages, as well as in the street, at school, and in public places. The most prominent of those responsible for developing education and general behavior are the various guidance establishments, such as the press, the official media, and preaching and guidance. Sound public behavior is what protects freedom and democracy and is what provides them a proper, healthy habitat. As for deviation from the general principle of public order, it is the enemy of security and stability and the opposite of freedom and participation [in government] which we are proud of entrenching and developing.

5. In the Political Field

Continuing endeavors to restore Arab solidarity and encourage Arab dialogue in the Arab nation's interest will be our guideline in directing our Arab relations, particularly with regard to central Arab issues. In this respect, we will continue to support fraternal Iraq in defending Iraq's Arabism and in its sincere call for ending the war with Iran on the basis of good neighborliness and noninterference in internal affairs in accordance with international law.

As for the Palestinian cause, we will continue to cooperate with our brothers in the PLO on the basis of the agreement of joint action, which we reached with our brothers in the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on 11 February 1985. We will also continue to work along with our Arab brothers in order to back Jordanian-Palestinian moves, which are an integral part of the general Arab effort, in order to deliver Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the occupied Golan Heights. At the same time, we will continue to support our kinfolk in the occupied territory within our available means in order to maintain their steadfastness and identity on their homeland. For the sake of all Arab causes, we will continue our dialogue with all friendly states and various regional organizations, stemming from our friendship with everyone and our open-door approach, as long as they share with us the approach toward realizing just peace and stability in the region, away from the policies of ambition and hegemony.

We are awaiting the names of your minister colleagues. We hope that you will succeed in your task. We pray God to grant us support and guidance.

[Signed] Your brother, Husayn

Foreign Minister Confers With UN Officials

JN041322 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri Received Brian Urquhart, assistant UN secretary general for political affairs, and Jean Claude Aime, Urquhart's assistant, in his office today. They reviewed current international efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, as well as the situation in the Middle East and southern Lebanon.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Departs

JN041441 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Amman, 4 Apr (PETRA) — Richard Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, left Amman this morning following an official visit to Jordan which lasted several days, during which he met with a number of senior officials.

AL-RA'Y on 'Futile Attack' on Rome Embassy

JN041052 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Apr 85 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "Brilliant Slogans and Muddy Practices"]

[Text] The planning of the futile attack against our embassy in Rome yesterday, and all other similar cowardly attacks that took place earlier was carried out, amid the lowest political, moral, and pan-Arab bankruptcy. What happened shows that the bankrupt planners can only justify their presence through crime — a presence in darkness that any honorable, courageous man would not accept for himself. Therefore, it was never expected that such persons would publicly announce their identity despite being exposed by their practices before the Arab masses that will not forgive them for what they did.

It must be recalled that Jordan, that has not deviated from its pan-Arab commitment, that has been able to confront hurricanes, and that has been able to proceed with its task, will continue to adhere to the line it has chosen and will continue the moves and persistent action, hand in hand with the PLO, to save the cause from becoming frozen and from liquidation.

Jordan will not be prevented from this course by bullets from mercenary hands that are incited by those squatting in dens.

The battlefield is not in Rome, Athens, or Nicosia, but in southern Lebanon where Lebanese and Palestinian blood is being shed and bullets are whizzing and explosions being heard.

The land to be liberated is in Palestine and the Golan. How different is the planning for liberation and the planning for crime. How different are the brilliant slogans from the muddy practices.

The utmost that Israel could wish for is to spark the fire of terrorism among the Arabs and cause their political fragmentation to decline toward a terrorist morass. This was among the objectives that were drawn for the attacks against our installations in Europe. This objective will not be achieved under any circumstances. Jordan is a leader of marches, not a godfather of crime. Jordan realizes that extinguishing the fires of the evil ones is what Israel fears most. The evil ones will not escape the masses' grip because this is history's judgment.

Jordan, that strongly supported the independent Palestinian will and the PLO in its struggle against containment, will remain the trustworthy supporter of the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative. Terrorism will not succeed in severing the ties with the kinfolk. Neither will it affect the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement that constitutes the pillar of the joint move to activate the cause toward the desired just solution.

Reportage on Visit by UN Assistant Secretary General

Discusses UNIFIL Mandate

NC041425 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] A working meeting to discuss the question of renewing the UNIFIL mandate is now in progress at the presidential palace. Participants include: President Amin al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fu'ad al-Turk, Assistant UN Secretary General Brian Urquhart, and Urquhart's assistant, Jean-Claude Aime.

More on Meeting

NC050407 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Rashid Karami, prime minister and foreign minister, held talks with UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart this afternoon on the situation in the south and the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate for another 6 months beginning 19 April. It was learned that the president and the prime minister raised the subject of the detainees transferred from Ansar detention camp to Israel by the Israeli occupation forces with Urquhart. The president and the prime minister regard this practice as a violation of the fourth Geneva agreement, which governs prisoners of war.

President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Karami pointed out that Israel's inhuman practices do not contribute to a solution, but further exacerbate the situation, provoke hatred, and cause increased reaction. They emphasized that Israel should completely withdraw from Lebanese territory and not remain on the border strip. If it does, it will not rest, because the Lebanese people are not prepared to act as shields to protect Israel.

The president and the prime minister also pointed out that the Lebanese people solidly support the legitimate authority and their leaders and that Lebanon believes establishing a defensive wall by using Lebanese villages merely exposes Israel to danger.

President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Karami affirmed that the government does not differentiate between Israel and those who cooperate with it. The government believes that the army of southern Lebanon is synonymous with the Israeli Army. Lebanon completely rejects cooperation or coordination with it.

Makes Statement After Meeting

NC041529 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1445 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Remarks by UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart responding to question by unidentified correspondent following Urquhart's meeting with President al-Jumayyil on 4 April — recorded]

[Text] [Urquhart] I am very grateful to President al-Jumayyil and the prime minister for seeing us. I've just come here from the Gulf where I was with the secretary general. He wanted me to come to Beirut to discuss with the president and the prime minister all about the various matters of concern, particularly, of course, the future of UNIFIL and the situation in the south, because the secretary general has to report to the Security Council in a few days time and to recommend what he considers to be right for the future of the UNIFIL, and, of course, the position of the Lebanese Government is a key factor in his recommendations and in his thinking about the future of UNIFIL.

As you know, the Lebanese Government has asked for the extension of 6 months and, of course, for the full implementation of Resolution 425. We were discussing the current situation and how we can best achieve both objectives. I am now going to Israel to discuss the situation with the Israeli Government and then we will see where we are.

[Question] How do you see the situation in the south and the future of the UNIFIL?

[Urquhart] I think that my own view, which has not changed since 1978, is that the implementation of Resolution 425 and cooperation between the Lebanese authorities and the Lebanese Army and UNIFIL will be the best solution for everybody. There are some who do not agree with that, but I think that, given the extreme difficulty of the situation there, that this is the solution which is most likely to have a chance of some reasonable success. That is the basis on which the secretary general has been proceeding. Naturally, it is extremely important to us to have a chance to discuss the situation with President al-Jumayyil.

Leaves for Israel

NC041830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart left Beirut at 1730 today for Israel aboard a special UN plane accompanied by his assistant, Jean-Claude Aime.

Detainee Transfer Triggers 'Official Note' to UN

NC041915 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami met with Ambassador Khalil Makkawi, director of political affairs at the Foreign Ministry at the government house today. They reviewed the current diplomatic exchanges regarding the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate in south Lebanon and Israel's violation of the Geneva convention with regard to the Lebanese detainees.

Following the meeting, Ambassador Makkawi stated: I discussed two subjects with Prime Minister Karami: first, the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate, the latest information received from our mission in New York regarding this, and the positions of the 10 states participating in UNIFIL. Second, the detainees transfered outside Lebanon by Israel.

Ambassador Makkwi added: According to the instructions given by the prime minister and foreign minister, it was decided

that the Foreign Ministry would send an official note to the United Nations pointing out Israel's flagrant and clear violation of the fourth Geneva agreement. Ambassador Rashid Fakhuri, permanent Lebanese delegate to the United Nations, will circulate this note to the members of the United Nations and the Security Council as an official document. It was also decided that the Foreign Ministry would summon the International Red Cross representative to the Foreign Ministry to hand her a note in this regard.

Franjiyah Comments on 'Uprising' in East Beirut
NC031746 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpts][Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah reviewed the Lebanese political and security situation with French Ambassador to Lebanon Fernand Wibaux at his palace in Zgharta this morning. After the meeting a team from French television Channel 2, which accompanied the French delegation to the Zgharta palace, conducted an interview with Franjiyah during which he discussed current affairs, particularly the situation in East Beirut.

Responding to a question on his view of the uprising in East Beirut, the leaders of which claimed that it took place to safeguard Christian rights, Franjiyah said: I permit myself to say that the Christians have never been agents for foreigners. The Lebanese Christians have always distinguished themselves by their unity, but now there are problems among them. These problems existed in the past and still exist today. However, there have never been any agents among them. The Christians who today are using their Christianity for their own ends, while claiming that they are its protectors, are Christians in name only. They have sold themselves to the enemies of Christianity, Islam, and all mankind.

Franjiyah was asked if, in his view, the current division between Christians in Lebanon is serious? He answered: This plan was primarily drafted by Mr Kissinger and adopted by Israel. It stipulates that problems should be created in Lebanon to compel the Lebanese to leave Lebanon and to settle the Palestinians in their place. It also disregards the Palestinian issue and diverts it from its basic objective of regaining usurped territory.

Replying to a question on whether he knows the leaders of the uprising in East Beirut, Franjiyah said: Unfortunately if I were to meet them, you would not hear about them now.

Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Statement
NC050702 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] In a statement last night the Executive Committee of the Lebanese Forces affirmed the following points:

1. The 12 March movement adheres to Lebanon's unity within its internationally recognized borders and rejects all partitionist and divisionist plans.

2. The movement struggles for imposing state authority over all Lebanese territory and over its residents. It works to liberate Lebanon, preserve its independence, and defend its dignity.

3. The movement considers Lebanon as the final homeland for all its sons.

4. The 12 March movement is a force of change. It considers that the Lebanese system needs drastic reforms.

5. The movement believes that a solution must be political, as otherwise there will be no solution. Military solutions have failed and so have foreign-inspired solutions. Only a political solution, based on concord among the Lebanese, is the road to salvation.

Concerning Sidon events, the 12 March movement affirmed the following points: The cease-fire must be consolidated immediately. The government is held responsible for any delay or procrastination in this regard. The government is called upon to deploy the Lebanese Army in all areas of tension. Christians and Muslims are called upon not to be drawn into suspect plans and they are warned that the consequences may make them victims of non-Lebanese conflicts. There should be a halt to information campaigns in order to cool feelings and to give political understanding a chance. All fighters who are not from Sidon and its environs should withdraw from the area. A national conference should be held and attended by all functionaries concerned to draw up a political solution for the salvation of the south.

Paqraduni on Sidon Situation, Army Deployment
NC042107 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Karim Paqraduni has affirmed that the 12 March movement adheres to Lebanon's unity within its internationally recognized borders. The movement is struggling to extend Lebanon's sovereignty over all of Lebanon. He declared that the movement calls for a national conference in which functionaries can participate to save the south. This came in a statement read by Paqraduni following a meeting of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee this afternoon.

In response to a question concerning his remark about the withdrawal of all combatants and whether he means that the Lebanese Forces will withdraw from the south, Paqraduni said: Yes, all the combatants must withdraw, whether Lebanese forces or not.

Asked about the Palestinian combatants, Paqraduni said that the Lebanese Government is responsible for them. The government has defaulted in this respect. The Army has enough men and equipment to control the south.

Paqraduni added: We demand a solution from the government. He pointed out that the Palestinians have plans to fight. The government is backed by the functionaries and by Syria, which is interested in averting a war in the south. As for the Syrian withdrawal, Paqraduni said: Everyone is to withdraw. No force should remain on Lebanese territory except the Lebanese Army. Regarding Syrian moves to enter Sidon, Paqraduni said: We do

not believe the Syrian Army will move toward Sidon. We consider the Syrian position to be supportive. We agree with the Syrian position on the deployment of the Lebanese Army and not the Syrian Army.

Reportage on Factional Fighting in Sidon Area

Gunboat Shells Palestinian Camp

NC041237 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Excerpt] A gunboat fired shells at Al-Qasimiyah at 1100, hitting a Palestinian camp. Three persons were killed, 12 others were wounded, and 3 houses were destroyed. The casualties were moved to Sidon hospitals.

Sniping, Shelling Continues

NC041402 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Tension continues in Sidon, as well as sniping in Christian areas east of Sidon. Palestinian gunmen, the Islamic group, and the Lebanese Army's 98th Battalion are continuing their sniping and intermittent shelling of Al-Qayya'ah, Al-Qanayah, 'Abra, Majdalyun, Al-Bramiyah, Al-Miyah Wa Miyah, and Darb al-Sin from positions in the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camp, Tallat Mar Ilyas, and Sidon.

Reports from Sidon say that gunmen are continuing their assaults against Christians through harrassment, confiscation of houses, and warnings to leave the city. The exodus of inhabitants from 'Abra, Al-Hilaliyah, Al-Bramiyah, and Al-Qanayah to safer areas in the Jazzin area is continuing. A source with the Lebanese Red Cross estimated that 2,500 families, or almost 15,000 people, have been evacuated.

Palestinians Attack Christian Villages

NC051254 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Palestinian gunmen have continued their attacks on Christian villages in the area of Sidon. They fired rockets from the camps of Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah on the town of Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and the area of Al-Ta'mir. Meanwhile, Al-Bramiyah, Al-Qayya'ah and Al-Hilaliyah received machinegun fire from Al-Basatin and Al-Qanayah. Sniper fire was directed at Darb al-Sim from Tallat al-Sirubiyah and from the Kanafani and Al-Qanatir buildings. A cease-fire was declared at noon today, but the sound of gunfire continued to be heard thereafter.

Palestinian Gunmen Arrive in Iqlim al-Kharrub

NC051036 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Reports from Al-Biqa' indicate that in the past few hours Palestinian gunmen belonging to Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], the PFLP-GC, and the PFLP have been transported from the areas of Ba'labakk, Sa'd Nayil, and Ta'lbaya to Iqlim al-Kharrub. The Palestinians have been supplied with individual weapons and RPG's.

Peres Discusses Withdrawal, Justifies Price Increases

TA041825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that the evacuation of the IDF from Lebanon is progressing, although conditions for the withdrawal are very difficult. The Cabinet knew in advance that there would be difficulties, but there are no delays and the evacuation process is not halting. The prime minister said that it is not easy to explain the difficulties, because not everything can be publicized. He emphasized that the speed of the evacuation is being determined by considerations of human life. Mr Peres was speaking at a session of the Labor Party Bureau. He also talked about the price hikes that were effected virtually on the eve of the Passover holiday, and justified them, saying that if the prices had not been raised, it is doubtful that their stability would have been maintained. This could also have led to the closure of some industrial plants due to economic difficulties.

The prime minister also revealed at the session that negotiations are underway with four U.S. companies to establish seven industrial plants in development towns. He refused to elaborate.

General Or Expounds on IDF Situation in Lebanon

Views Ansar, Security Strip

TA041222 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Apr 85 p 1, 11

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Commander of the Northern Command Major General Ori Or by military correspondent Yosef Walter on 3 April - place not given]

[Text] The evacuation of the Ansar detention camp was another step leading to the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon. We want to withdraw as quickly as possible, and to this end we chose the quickest and cheapest way - that of evacuating Ansar by transferring 1,200 terrorists to Israel and releasing 752 prisoners. This was said by Commander of the Northen Command Ori Or in an interview with *MA'ARIV*.

Major General Or claimed that the IDF had two alternatives: Building a new camp instead of Ansar, or transferring some of the prisoners to Israel for a short period. Because setting up a new camp would take several weeks, a decision was made to transfer to Israel terrorists whose hands are stained with the blood of our soldiers.

"These people are dangerous, and we did not want them in the area while the IDF was there. On the other hand, we wanted to make a gesture to the local population, and that is why we released several hundred detainees. The purpose of this move was to improve relations between the population and us."

Question: Do you not think that those who were released will resume their hostile activities against the IDF?

Answer: Previous experience involving the release of terrorists from Ansar in exchange for Israeli prisoners shows that some of them do indeed go back to attacking us. I assume that this will be the case this time, too. However, the IDF will not be staying in Lebanon very much longer, and that is why I think that they will not have time to operate against us. I believe many of them have gotten the message and will not go back to attacking the IDF.

Question: From talks held with Ansar inmates, it emerges that many of them have sworn to go ahead with their "holy war" against Israel. Do you think the Shi'ites will persecute the IDF after the withdrawal as well?

Answer: Nobody knows that for certain. I think most Shi'ites will not operate against us. They have their own problems in Lebanon, and they will be busy handling them, as we have witnessed in Sidon. At the same time, some of them may go on operating against us. Nonetheless, it is not only the Shi'ites who will attack us, but also Sunnis and Palestinians who, with Syria's encouragement, will look for ways to harass us.

Question: The defense minister stated this week that a security strip has been consolidated. What will be its nature?

Answer: This strip will be primarily based on the understanding of the local population that it must maintain good-neighborly relations with Israel and ensure that hostile elements do not infiltrate the strip and cross into Israel through it. If these elements enter the strip, the IDF will not stand idly by, meaning that the local population will not be able to cultivate the land. The security strip is based on the principle of maintaining a reduced IDF presence and having the local inhabitants guard their places of residence. If such is not the case, the IDF will have to enter the area and open fire in order to maintain peace along the border. What applies to Qiryat Shemona does not apply to Al-Duwayr, and there is a consensus in Israel on this point.

Question: How do you think Syria will behave after the IDF withdrawal?

Answer: The Syrians will continue to protect their interests in Lebanon and Al-Biqa'. They will continue to activate all sorts of terrorists against Israel. The terrorists will probably infiltrate the territories vacated by the IDF and we will have to cope with that situation.

Question: Will the security strip preclude the firing of katyusha rockets on the northern settlements?

Answer: Such a strip would not be deep enough to prevent the firing of katyushas. However, the IDF will attack any terrorist grouping, and if there are reports that terrorists set out from a certain village, the IDF will march into that village. Nothing can prevent the establishment of an artillery infrastructure similar to the one that existed prior to the Peace for Galilee operation.

Question: The IDF is dismantling camps and installations in the eastern sector. How long will it take before our soldiers return home?

Answer: We are doing everything possible to get out within a few weeks. I do not want to mention any dates, but work in the field is proceeding at an accelerated pace in order to enable our soldiers to return home as soon as possible.

IDF To Be Withdrawn By June

TA050933 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Maj General Ori Or, the commander of the IDF Northern Command, says that the preparations along the international border and in the northern settlements will be completed by the beginning of June, at which time the IDF will complete the evacuation of its forces from Lebanon. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that a huge quantity of equipment, which has already been taken out of Lebanon, serves to strengthen the defense infrastructure in the northern settlements. The civil defense headquarters of the Northern Command and the Defense Ministry have completed a comprehensive survey on the defense needs of 50 settlements. To date, the government has not funneled the special funds it has promised the settlements.

Egypt Proposes Resumption of Talks on Tabah

TA041228 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Egypt has proposed resuming the talks on Tabah with Israel in Ismailia this month. Diplomatic sources in Cairo reported that invitations have already been sent to Israel and the United States. The Israeli Embassy spokesman in Cairo has confirmed that Egypt raised the proposal, but emphasized that the exact date has not yet been set and that the two countries are negotiating this issue with good intentions. This morning our correspondent reported that Egypt is apparently now prepared to accept Israel's position that all issues on the agenda be discussed once the Tabah problem is submitted to arbitration.

Shamir Favors Talks Resumption

TA042013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir sees the renewal of the Tabah talks in Ismailia as the only practical possibility in this issue. Shamir was speaking after meeting Israel's ambassador in Cairo.

Delay Requested

TA041717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] There is still no date for the resumption of talks between Israel and Egypt. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav explains that Egypt has suggested resuming them on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week in Ismailia, but that is when the second Passover holiday falls [on 12 April], which is why Israel has requested a postponement.

Ambassador Moshe Sason will brief the foreign minister this evening on his talks with the Egyptian prime minister and foreign minister.

Recent Developments Reviewed

TA041833 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Egypt has offered to resume bilateral talks with Israel late next week, this time in Ismailia. Israel wishes to delay that date, as it falls on the eve of the last day of Passover. The contacts between the two countries will continue in a bid to find an alternative date. Our ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sason, will brief the foreign minister on this matter this evening. Our party affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav will bring us up to date:

[Begin recording] It is not yet clear to Jerusalem whether the ongoing signals emanating from Egypt, which culminated in the invitation to resume the talks next week, can point to a change. At any rate, Israel currently wants to postpone the proposed date because of the Passover holiday. Our ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sason, is apparently not bringing any earth-shattering messages with him, following the talks he held in Cairo this week. The ambassador complained about the continued anti-Israeli propaganda in Egypt, and the Egyptians once again argued, as usual, that their press is free. The ambassador also broached the issue of free sailing to Coral Island, which, despite promises, is still impossible. The Egyptians replied that the matter is being looked into.

The Egyptians are also hinting at the possibility of strengthening commercial ties between the two countries in light of the trade fair that was held in Cairo. On Tabah, they expressed readiness to bring the issue to arbitration.

If the Egyptians have in mind the kind of talks that were held in Beersheba, then the talks will produce similar results, namely almost nothing — this is the opinion in Jerusalem; but if the Egyptians have indeed accepted Israel's position, as they have repeatedly been signaling through reports from Cairo, and they are prepared to hold talks not only on Tabah but on the whole host of topical issues, such as normalization, the return of their ambassador to Tel Aviv, the cessation of propaganda, then there is room for talks that will prepare the ground for a Mubarak-Peres summit.

Both countries are pinning high hopes on this summit, but so far it has remained an idea hovering in the background, without any chance of realization. Yet the situation might clear up in the next few days, even as U.S. envoy Murphy arrives in the region, followed next month by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. [end recording]

Minister Pat Views U.S. Aid, French Nuclear Reactors

Praises Shultz' Stand on Aid

TA041233 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1100 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Minister Gid'on Pat believes that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' wish to deny additional economic aid to Israel is to Israel's benefit. Pat believes that Shultz wants Israel to stand on its own two feet. This is what the minister told correspondents in Haifa:

[Begin Pat recording] I think it is very important that we should take Mr Shultz' remarks as seriously as possible. He is one of Israel's closest friends and a benevolent Gentile. He understands not only Israel's problems but also the real problems currently confronting the United States and the free world in general.

After all, what is it that Shultz wants to do? He wants us to stand on our own two feet. Those who think that the U.S. Administration and Cabinet, the U.S. President, and the secretary of state can be brought to their knees by using the House of Representatives or the Senate are making a very serious mistake; this is the wrong approach to the issue.

I was glad — or rather pleased — to hear today that this is also the approach of our embassy in Washington. [end recording]

Denies Intent To Buy Reactor

TA050536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Science and Development Minister Gid'on Pat says that Israel has no intention of purchasing a nuclear reactor from France. Pat told our correspondent Gabi Zohar that all the talks about the activation of the reactor by the end of the decade are baseless, and he called on the energy and infrastructure minister to calm down and not act hastily on this issue. Gid'on Pat believes that we should reconsider whether Israel needs nuclear reactors for electricity due to the environmental problems entailed, and great investment involved, and the reduced fuel prices. The science and development minister made these remarks in a meeting with members of the Journalists Union.

Ambassador to U.S. Meets Turkish Foreign Minister

TA050657 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Apr 85 p 2

[Report by Wolf Blitzer]

[Text] Washington — Turkey's visiting Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu yesterday held an unannounced meeting with Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne to discuss Israeli-Turkish relations.

The meeting at the Madison Hotel was the first which an Israeli official has had with a Turkish foreign minister in some time, according to authoritative diplomatic sources in Washington.

The sources said the two men met for some 45 minutes. Halefoglu was in Washington accompanying Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on an official visit.

Rosenne, according to the sources, complained about the low level of Israel's diplomatic representation in Turkey. He urged the foreign minister to raise the level of the Israeli mission there. Turkey is one of the few Islamic countries with which Israel has formal diplomatic ties.

The Turks, who almost always are having some problems in winning support on Capitol Hill, are said to be impressed by Israel's broad political clout in Washington. In past years, they have asked Israel and American Jewish leaders to assist them in obtaining greater U.S. economic and military support.

The Turkish prime minister, in this regard, met in Washington with a delegation from the World Jewish Congress on Wednesday.

No Final Decision Reached on UNIFIL Deployment

TA050857 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0840 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] This morning Brian Urquhart met with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. After the meeting, Urquhart told correspondents that so far there is no final decision concerning the future of UNIFIL. Urquhart said: We are examining the stands of the various sides regarding this issue, and we will later try to bridge the gap between them. This was reported by our military correspondent Gay Zohar.

Eight Terrorists Killed in Searches in S. Lebanon

TA041138 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1128 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Eight terrorists were killed in the course of searches and arrests carried out this morning by an IDF unit in the village of Kawthariyat al-Siyad in southern Lebanon. The IDF spokesman noted that the terrorists had been armed. Five of them attempted to escape by car while three others were killed when they tried to get out of a cave. Many weapons were uncovered during the searches in this village, including Kalashnikov rifles, machineguns, seven RPG launchers, and bombs.

Ashqelon Security Prisoners End Hunger Strike

TA050634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The 450 security prisoners in the Ashqelon prison have ended their hunger strike after 5 weeks. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that the prisoners ended the strike after the prisons commissioner told them he would favorably review some of their demands. Yesterday the commissioner warned them that if they did not end the strike, they would not enjoy the improvements he has planned.

Riots Erupt in E. Jerusalem; 8 Hurt, 130 Detained

TA041759 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] This afternoon the police detained 130 youths in Al-Ibrahimiyah College in East Jerusalem after it took control of the college building. Border Police units raided the building and used a lot of force against the detainees. The incident began with a roadblock on the road leading to the Mount of Olives and stonethrowing at the security forces as a show of solidarity with security prisoners. Our police affairs correspondent Shlomo Raz sums up today's events:

[Begin recording] [Raz] Smoke and teargas were billowing skyward around the college building on the road leading to the Intercontinental Hotel. The Border Police also used a lot of force against the students in that institution. At times, regular policemen were forced to separate the detainees from the Border Police. At 1400 the riots began, and at 1600 the police forces raided the building. Before the police entered the premises, they prepared for the raid, gathering equipment and vehicles and stationing observers. Stones were being continuously thrown from the building's roof, flags flown, and slogans shouted. The road in front of the school was covered with rocks. Taking cover behind the teargas jets and grenades and axes, the policemen took control of the building after 30 minutes. The force was commanded by the commander of the Jerusalem District Police, Assistant Commander Hayim Albaldes.

[Albaldes] Under no circumstances will we allow a school in the heart of Jerusalem to block the road with rocks, burn tires, throw stones, and disrupt the normal flow of traffic and life.

[Raz] No such wide-scale nationalistic incident can be recalled to have happened in Jerusalem in the past 5 years. It is not clear whether today's incident is the harbinger of further incidents.

A long while after the raid, students — most of them in their late 20's and staff members — were still being led out. Border Police beat them mercilessly, including those who raised their arms, and others who were already in the police vans. There were eight hurt, including one policeman, and 130 were detained. They are currently being held in the Russian Compound, where they are being questioned on today's serious incident in East Jerusalem. [end recording]

80 Detainees Released
TA050928 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Approximately 50 of the rioters from the Al-Ibrahimiyah College are still being detained by the Jerusalem police, while approximately 80 have been released. Our correspondent reports that the detainees were identified from films taken by the police during yesterday's riots.

Half of them are students from the college, whereas the other half are inhabitants from the territories who arrived at the college to instigate disturbances.

Meanwhile, the HADASH Party has demanded that the prime minister order an investigation of the incident, claiming that the Border Police caused the riot.

The HADASH members are demanding an investigation into who gave the order to attack the college and the immediate release of the detainees.

Criticism of Ansar Detainees Transfer Rejected
TA050652 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Apr 85 pp 1, 16

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent]

[Excerpt] Israel contends that the transfer of some 1,200 prisoners from Ansar camp in Lebanon to a prison camp in Israel did not contravene the Fourth Geneva Convention, despite American, British and International Red Cross assertions to the contrary.

Israel officials stress that the internment in Israel will be temporary, that the detainees' physical conditions will be better than at Ansar and that they will continue to receive regular visits from the Red Cross.

If they are still imprisoned three months from now, they will be able to appeal to a special appeals board under a district court judge as provided by Israeli law.

LIBYA

JANA Reportage on Demonstrations in Khartoum

Sudanese Masses 'In Control'

LD041838 Tripoli JANA in English 1749 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Rajab 12, April 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Omdurman radio, the main broadcasting station in Sudan, stopped transmitting — all efforts to get it even in Aswan on all waves completely failed. Thus, Sudan is (?totally isolated) from the rest of the world. Serious incidents are taking place in Sudan and reports believe that a military coup might have taken place. Furthermore, the Arabic, English and French dispatch of the SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY received in Tripoli stopped and air flights to and from Khartoum completely stopped.

Wire and wireless telecommunications between Sudan and the world have stopped for the second consecutive day. This evening it is known that Port Sudan and Dougla airports north west of the capital are closed since yesterday afternoon. No Arab or international airlines have announced any flights to Khartoum or to any other Sudanese airport.

The atmosphere in Sudan is similar to that in Iran after the escape of the cursed shah.

Despite Numayri statement about returning to the country his hopes are now shattered. He will not be able to return because the country is now boiling. He is now staying in the Sudanese ambassador's residence in Washington. The rest of his family and his symbols are staying in Shoreham Hotel.

It is clear from the developments that the Sudanese masses are in control of the situation in the country. The bloody regime is nothing more than a ghost in the presidential palace.

Anti-Numayri Demonstration Reported

LD042001 Tripoli JANA in English 1755 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Rajab 12, April 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Reports and Western diplomats' stories from Khartoum talked about how the police forces [words indistinct] their use of tear gas and close firing shots against the demonstrators who stormed Khartoum yesterday, had been defeated and could not stop the human tide of students, doctors, lawyers, engineers, workers and airlines staff.

The demonstration's size had enlarged after it was joined by all that met it on its way. The number of the demonstrators reached 20,000 according to the diplomats' estimates. The masses flooded into the heart of Khartoum and chanted slogans against hireling Numayri describing him as a butcher and a U.S. spy. Masses chanted: "With give, with blood, we defend Sudan." [as received] They also chanted for the downfall of the U.S.A. Demonstrators burned the official flag and replaced it with another. Hundreds of citizens and women stood in houses, balconies and roofs while demonstrators were marching in the streets determined to cause the downfall of hireling Numayri.

Khartoum Hit With General Strike

LD042009 Tripoli JANA in English 1800 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Rajab 12, April 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Massive demonstrations today toured the streets of Khartoum as life in all institutions is being brought to a standstill. The Khartoum Airport is witnessing unsual movements.

This demonstration is accompanied by a general strike throughout the country such as transport, telecommunications, electricity and all other services. A diplomat in the Egyptian capital said, "the situation in Sudan is very critical".

He added that his colleagues in Khartoum told him that massive demonstrators [as received] are touring Khartoum streets on on a scale similar to yesterday. The diplomat said thousands of demonstrators were chanting "down, down Numayri" and other anti-American slogans.

'60,000' Demonstrating; Sudan Isolated

LD051000 Tripoli JANA in English 0856 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Rajab, 5 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — According to news leaked from Sudan yesterday evening of the serious situation in Sudan the number of those who participated in the angry demonstration in Khartoum reaching 60 thousand. The demonstrators were calling for hireling Numayri not to return from Washington.

The Sudan was cut off from the rest of the world: telecommunications, air traffic, SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY and Omdurman radio have all come to a standstill. However, there were no reports concerning land and naval traffic to and from Sudan.

Foreign Secretary Receives Iranian Ambassador

LD041636 Tripoli JANA in English 1505 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 12, April 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison People's Bureau received early today ambassador of the Iranian Islamic Republic to the Jamahiriyah who handed him a written message from 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister concerned with the situation in the Gulf region.

The Iranian foreign minister expressed appreciation of the Iranian Islamic Republic for the efforts exerted by the Jamahiriyah in confronting colonial and imperialist hegemony. He said, this stand confirms the revolutionary honesty of the great Al Fatch Revolution. He also expressed hopes in developing and supporting existing co-operation relation between the Jamahiriyah and Iran and joint bilateral work to confront imperialism, Zionism and racism.

Foreign Secretary Tells Envoys of U.S. Threats

LD050635 Tripoli JANA in English 1735 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 12, April 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Liaison Bureau met this morning with ambassadors of: the Soviet Union, People's Republic of China and the French charge d'affaires in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, because their states are permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. He informed them of the extent of the dangers of the repeated hostile statements the U.S. Government poses against the Libyan Arab people. These statements reached the extent of blunt threats of using military force against Libya. He pointed out that the American Government try to take advantage of what is happening in some areas to use it as an excuse to launch an aggression against Libya.

The secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau confirmed that Jamahiriyah at present denies all the American claims and strongly condemns what the U.S. State Department's statement contained. Jamahiriyah stresses that these threats pose a danger to world security and peace especially in the Mediterranean Sea region. He informed the envoys that Jamahiriyah will taken all necessary means and measures to defend its security and safety, and will reply with force to any aggression wherever it comes from.

MOROCCO

New Government To Be Formed Within '48 Hours'

LD051326 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1307 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Rabat, 5 Apr (KUNA) — Moroccan sources in Rabat disclosed today that they expect a new Moroccan government to be formed within the next 48 hours by Mohamed Karim Lamrani.

KUNA has learned that it is certain now that the Istiqlal Party of Mohamed Boucetta will move to the ranks of the opposition, after 8 years of participation in the government, thus joining the Socialist Union of Popular Forces Party of Abdelrahim Bouabid.

According to these sources, four Moroccan parties will participate in the new government. They are: the Constitutional Union of Maati Bouabid, the National Assembly of Independents of Ahmed Osman; the Democratic Party of Independence of Arslane Jedidi, and the Popular Movement Party of Mahjoubi Aherdan.

King Sends Envoys to Mideast, African Countries

LD042125 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] King Hassan II has decided to send envoys to the Arab countries and to a number of African states. Within the framework of this mission these delegations which have been appointed by his majesty will explain to the leaders of the Arab countries Morocco's stance toward a number of issues of mutual interest, while envoys of his majesty to the African states will continue the consultations and the consolidation of bilateral cooperation between Morocco and these states.

Dr Azzedine Laraki, will visit the Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, and Syria. Ahmed Ben Soudah will visit the Sudan, North Yemen, South Yemen, Djibouti, and Somalia. Abdelhadi Boutaleb, will visit Tunisia, the PLO, Jordan, and Iraq. Abbas El Fassi will visit Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. Idris Slawi will visit Senegal, the Republic of Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Gabon, the Cameroon, and Zaire. Day Ould Sidi Baba will visit Nigeria, Togo, Malawi, and Kenya.

SUDAN

MENA: Numayri To Arrive in Cairo 6 Apr

NC051504 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Washington, 5 Apr (MENA) — Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Nuamyri will leave Washington this afternoon for Cairo, where he is scheduled to arrive on 6 April. Numayri met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz today. He met with Vice President George Bush late last night. During the meetings, Numayri discussed the current developments in Sudan and bilateral relations.

A responsible Sudanese source stated that during his meetings with Bush and Shultz, Numayri asserted that Sudan is being subjected to a plot engineered by ideologists backed by Libya. The source said that Numayri expressed satisfaction with the outcome of his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and with the results of his medical checkup at Walter Reed Hospital on Wednesday and Thursday.

Further Reportage on Khartoum Demonstrations

AFP: Police Use Tear Gas

NC041754 Paris AFP in English 1743 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, April 4 (AFP) — A general strike in Sudan today against the regime of President Ja'far Numayri received 80 percent support, Sudanese sources said here. Police used tear gas to disperse between 15,000 and 20,000 demonstrators who marched through the streets of the capital, calling for a program of civil disobedience, and tried to gather in front of the People's Palace in central Khartoum. Sudanese sources said no-one was injured in the demonstration but several people were arrested.

Airport Control Tower Closed

LD041748 Kuwait KUNA in English 1510 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, April 4 (KUNA) — The pilot of a Kuwaiti airliner turned back from Khartoum Airport Thursday said that the airport's control tower appeared to have been cut off entirely from contact with aircraft and other airports. Captain Abdellatif Hassoun told KUNA that even the control tower of Port Sudan, the country's second city, had said it could not get in touch with the capital.

He said that his plane, Flight 507 which left Kuwait shortly after noon, was advised to return to Kuwait by Sanaa Airport in North Yemen because "Khartoum Airport was closed indefinitely to traffic." Hassoun said that no specific reason had been given for the advice to turn back, and that he tried unsuccessfully for half an hour to contact Khartoum.

Port Sudan control tower said that it had not been able to contact the capital since Thursday morning, although it apparently had not been affected by the cutting of external communications from Sudan effected Wednesday in response to growing anti-government demonstrations in the capital.

After confirming that no regional airports could contact Khartoum, Hassoun decided to head his jetliner, carrying 129 passengers, back to Kuwait.

Officials at Kuwait airport said their had been no routine indication from the Khartoum Airport that the facility was not operational. Although no direct contact could be established with the airport, the NOTAM airport information system which normally notifies of any trouble at aircraft's destinations had not indicated anything wrong at Khartoum before the flight departed.

The officials said that the lack of information was "very strange" and they had never witnessed such a total information blackout from any airport. However, informed sources, who requested not to be identified by name said there were reports of fighting in the vicinity of Khartoum airport, and that the authorities had closed down indefinitely the facility before all civilian traffic.

Western agency reports said that although gunfire had been heard Wednesday, there were no reports of violence Thursday although the extent of demonstrations had grown.

The reports agreed that the general strike called Wednesday was holding solid on Thursday, and that virtually all services had ground to a halt as a result, including transport, communications, electricity and water. One report said response to the strike call was in the range of 80 percent of all workers in the capital, indicating a real challenge to the authorities.

In Washington, State Department officials were quoted as saying that demonstrations were continuing in the capital and that they were "more political" than the largely spontaneous protests which broke out last week.

KUNA Fails To Contact Khartoum

LD042158 Kuwait KUNA in English 2045 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, April 4 (KUNA) — Despite several attempts made by KUNA to contact Khartoum, the Sudanese capital remained out of reach. Many attempts were made by the agency with main capitals neighboring Sudan including Cairo.

Officials at the Egyptian Telephone Administration said they have clear instructions not to facilitate any foreign telephone calls with Khartoum "under any circumstances" but declined to say who issued these instructions.

SPLA Radio Urges Soldiers To Defect

EA041632 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "Numayri's Peace Committee, Another Hoax"]

[Text] On Wednesday 13 March, Numayri announced the formation of what he called a high committee for peace. It is to be recalled that in his speech of 1 March, Numayri had declared that such a committee will be formed. It is important here to summarize the main parts contained in Numayri's speech on 3 March. [all dates as heard]

Numayri denied the genuine causes of present conflicts describing the movement as mere pawns of external powers who are interested in destabilizing the Sudan. Numayri declared that he will observe a unilateral cease-fire which he violated that very day when his forces under the command of 'Abd al-Rahman Ahmad al-Balla attacked the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] forces at Jokau. Numayri insisted that the Islamic laws which he imposed since September 1983 are irreversible and nonnegotiable.

In the same speech and after all these statements Numayri declared that he was going to form a peace committee to bring about a permanent solution to the southern problem. It follows therefore that any response to this so-called peace committee should be taken in the light of the above statements and actions. To deny the genuine cause of the present conflict which was imposed on us by Numayri is a further demonstration of Numayri's attitude of burying his head in the sand and goes a long way to show that he is not yet ready to look for a peace settlement.

Any peaceful settlement must first and foremost start by identifying the party with whom the settlement is to be made and the causes that led to the conflict. Once this step is taken there must be enough confidence and credibility among the two parties that whatever is agreed upon will indeed be respected. Numayri's speech on the 3 March defeats all these basic and rudimentary steps in any serious search for peace. Numayri's lack of credibility which has become so obvious now to the Sudanese people was further exposed on 3 March with the so-called cease-fire. If it is serious in its claims for dialogue the regime should start by checking itself, which may lead to the restoration of credibility and confidence.

This is a must for the solution of the Sudanese problems and no committee of any kind can bring that solution about. In forming this committee Numayri wants to mislead the international opinion into believing that he is genuinely looking for peace when the facts on the ground glaringly prove that he is bent for war. In fact the committee is a ploy to buy time as its terms of reference and composition show.

In adopting delaying tactics Numayri is calculating on using the Army to abort the genuine people's struggle spearheaded by the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement]. Our brothers in Numayri's Army should know this fact. You officers, NCO's, and soldiers allow us to reiterate what our leader Col Dr John Garang de Mabior has already addressed you upon last

Friday. This war has been imposed on the Sudanese people by Numayri's bad actions against us all. When you and I joined the Sudanese Army we all took oaths to protect the Constitution and the integrity of our country. We did not take oaths to keep Numayri in power at all costs. You need not be reminded about how Numayri made nonsense of any law and promoted [words indistinct] and respect to the Sudanese people using state powers [as heard]. It is precisely for this reason that we took up arms against Numayri and his corrupt regime.

The SPLA is fighting to restore the rights of the Sudanese people. The SPLA is fighting to reestablish our dignity and basic human rights. I am sure these are the very objectives you have dedicated your lives for. Thus we are at one and should be fighting side by side and not against each other. Therefore we appeal to you to come and join us. Many of your former colleagues in the Army are here and they will be more than happy to receive you. We are aware of the enormous propaganda the regime is using against the SPLA-SPLM to divide our common struggle, but we are equally confident that you know the truth. Numayri, whose survival is founded and rooted on dividing us, does not care for our lives as long as he is in power. The SPLA-SPLM is interested in a genuine peace in the Sudan. However such peace cannot be achieved through gimmickry, insincere pronouncements, or hollow committees. Peace can only come when justice, equality, and democracy are attained.

SPLA Claims 'Secret Contacts' With Armed Forces

EA051418 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Carabino Kuanyin Bol, deputy commander in chief of the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] has disclosed to Radio SPLA that secret contacts between the SPLA and the members of the Sudanese Armed Forces have started. This is in response to the speech delivered by the chairman of the SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] and commander in chief of the SPLA, Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, in which he said, among other things, that negotiations should be held directly between the SPLA and the Sudanese Army without Numayri.

Numayri Presence, Absence Makes 'Little Difference'

EA041429 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] News reports quote Numayri who is currently in the USA that he is not returning home to face the growing opposition to his rule at home, and that he would proceed to Egypt and Pakistan. In a development reminiscent of the last days of the deposed shah of Iran, sources close to SPLA-SPLM leadership say the absence or the presence of Numayri in Khartoum would make little difference to the mounting opposition to his rule.

In an interview with the BBC, Dr Khalil 'Uthman, a well-known Sudanese businessman and a nationalist, said this morning he would welcome the removal of Numayri and his system by force if need be. Dr Khalil 'Uthman declared his membership of Sudan People's Liberation Movement, the SPLM, last weekend in London during a one day conference organized by the representative of the movement in the UK.

In his answer to the questions by the press whether the SPLM is a national movement, Dr Khalil 'Uthman is quoted as saying: I, Dr Khalil 'Uthman, am a member of the SPLM. And he went on to say that the Sudanese people must join the SPLM. Although I am a millionaire I am its member. The salvation of the Sudan is with the SPLM.

According to Maj Dr Riekh Macharteng, Dr Khalil 'Uthman is one of the many influential intellectuals from the northern part of the country who have come forward and declared their membership of the SPLA-SPLM several months ago and that their names would be announced at a convenient and appropriate time.

SPLA Radio Notes Effect of Subsidies' Lifting

EA041623 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "Lifting of Subsidies, Another Example of Numayri's Hypocrisy"]

[Text] The Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU], Numayri's organization, is extremely superficial. In a recent SSU Central Committee meeting that Numayri convened we were given further proof that this organization is not at all serious. It is nothing more than a group of individuals specializing in staging well-rehearsed dramas. The (?speakers) should always be well known in advance, including what they were going to say and even the audience knows when to give a thunderous applause. This is why all Numayri's speeches are always later described as being of historic importance. This is the reason why when Numayri says at the meeting that consumption of fuel was too high because he thought every Sudanese house had at least five cars the audience applauded.

Of course Numayri is understandably ignorant of the problems his country faces and it was therefore natural for him to look at the fuel problem in the light of his immediate surroundings. Since he works, (?leads), and lives in the company of the wealthy class who have nothing better on which to spend their money other than on cars and other luxuries, it is not surprising that he was the illusion that every Sudanese household must have at least five cars.

More examples of Numayri's hypocrisy were also given recently when subsidies were lifted on essential consumer items. The big idea was to give people the impression that those measures had become vital to the welfare of the countrys troubled economy which because of Numayri himself stands in its present predicament. The serious implications of these acts for the people are far-reaching. The lifting of subsidies on basic essential commodities affects without exception all the Sudanese regardless of their position and yet the regime treats the matter lightly enough.

For example if a sack of flour is supposed to cost 75 Sudanese pounds the government intervenes and pays 25 pounds, hence that the price the citizen ultimately pays is 50 pounds. In this manner a basic item will become affordable to people whose

incomes would otherwise place such essential items beyond their means. The same is true of other (?goods) such as fuel, sugar, etc.

Therefore what does the lifting of subsidies actually mean? The answer is quite simple, it means that the regime has shamelessly decided to raise prices at a time it knows quite well that the public can ill afford to meet the new price rises because of the general economic mismanagement. Therefore our protest demonstrations against the regime must continue. We must make a united solid stand against the system because after it has tampered with the basic necessities of our lives our struggle has become a struggle for survival, so the Numayri regime must go.

TUNISIA

President Bourguiba Receives Moroccan King's Envoy

LD042306 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Excerpts] President Habib Bourguiba today received King Hassan II's special envoy, Abdelhadi Boutaleb. The meeting was attended by the Tunisian Premier Mohamed Mzali, Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi, Habib Bourguiba Jr [President Bourguiba's adviser], and the Moroccan ambassador to Tunisia.

Mr Abdelhadi Boutaleb made the following statement: I conveyed to the supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, a verbal message from His Majesty King Hassan II. The message falls within the framework of the existing and continuous policy of consultation and coordination between the Tunisian Republic and the Kingdom of Morocco. I also conveyed to him His Majesty King Hassan's greeting and fraternal wishes. This meeting was an opportunity to exchange views about issues of mutual interest.

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique Says 120 Moroccans Killed in 31 Mar Clash

LD041359 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT4 Apr 85

[Text] A Saharan communique reports that the Saharan People's Liberation Army carried out a violent attack on 31 March on a camp of the occupying royal forces at (?Ammat al-Mus), 18 km east of the town of Bukdur.

The 3-hour attack resulted in the deaths of 120 Moroccan soldiers and the wounding of 80 others, and the destruction of a considerable quantity of military equipment and two [words indistinct] and the seizure of a large quantity of large and small caliber weapons.

ETHIOPIA

EPLF Spokesman Denies Talks Held With Government

GF041906 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 3 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Abu Dhabi AL-KHALIJ - A spokesman for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] has dismissed a report carried by QNA on negotiations held between the EPLF and Ethiopian officials in Aden. The spokesman said that the agency which carried this news item did not mention the name of the official who made this false statement. The spokesman pointed out that the position of the EPLF toward negotiations with Ethiopia has been asserted repeatedly. It is summed up in the endorsement of the Eritrean people's right to self-determination and to complete independence.

SOMALIA

Further on Outbreak of Cholera in Hargeysa Area

Outbreak Hits Border Areas

EA042319 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] A statement released by the SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] Ministry of Health today says that yesterday, 3 April 1985, 111 new cholera cases were detected and that 49 people died of cholera at (Genet) refugee camp in Hargeysa. Reports further add that in Hargeysa city four new cholera cases have been reported but there have been no deaths.

The Ministry of Health confirmed reports that cholera has also hit the so-called border areas between the SDR and Abyssinia and particularly the following areas: Galadeh, (Dogob), (Duthub), (Wal Wal), and (Warder). Many others are dying, and the Abyssinian regime has not extended any form of medical assistance to those hit by the disaster.

Jess Attends Hargeysa Meeting

EA042323 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] information and national guidance minister, Challe Colonel Mohamed Omar Jess, today held a meeting in Hargeysa, the capital of the northwest region, with the national health committee and heads of international relief organizations stationed in Hargeysa. The meeting was convened to discuss matters relating to the emergency health programs, how best to combat and eradicate cholera, and the extent to which it has spread in the region.

Addressing the meeting, Challe Mohamed Omar Jess and the deputy chairman of the National People's Assembly, Challe Mohamed Hawadleh Madar, discussed the overall government program to combat cholera and other matters concerning the moving and settling of the new refugees in (Genet) camp in Hargeysa. The minister and the deputy chairman praised the teachers, health officials, representatives of the international relief organizations, and emergency committees in the region for their whole-hearted work to assist and help the suffering people.

Ethiopia Prevents Drug Delivery

EA041327 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The deputy chairman of the Somali Red Crescent, Nur Elmi Uthman, said today that the Ethiopian regime has prevented a plane belonging to the International Red Cross from carrying drugs to cholera victims in Hargeysa. Challe Nur said that the drugs, which had earlier been sent to Addis Ababa by the International Red Cross, consisted of additional medical supplies intended for emergency purposes in accordance with arrangements made by Red Cross officials in Addis Ababa and Mogadishu.

The deputy chairman said emergency cooperation is a normal procedure for the Red Crescent and the Red Cross particularly when disasters of this type strike.

Challe Nur Elmi said the Ethiopian refusal is inhuman and contrary to the Geneva Convention as signed by the governments of the world. The drugs were destined for people who had fled from Ethiopia.

The deputy chairman of the Somali Red Crescent, Nur Elmi Uthman, expressed his gratitude to the Somali Government for allowing the plane to land in the SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] without preconditions and he called upon the International Red Cross and the Red Crescent to condemn the Ethiopian Government for its action and at the same taken action against it at an appropriate time.

Halgan on Spread, Casualties

EA042328 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The killer disease cholera, which during the past week has hit the refugee camp of (Genet) on the outskirts of Hargeysa, the capital of the northwest region, has now spread to other areas, while the situation in the (Genet) camp continues to deteriorate.

Reports from Hargeysa says that the killer disease has spread to the refugee camps in Borama, Arabsiyo, (Alabadey), and other places in the northwest region.

The reports add that the death toll in (Genet) camp continues to rise, now standing at the rate of 150 persons per day, mostly children and elderly persons.

In the new areas to which the killer disease cholera has spread, people are dying in large numbers, the reports say.

TANZANIA

Nyerere, New Zealand Prime Minister Hold Talks

EA042115 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam – President Nyerere and the visiting New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange, have held talks at State House in Dar es Salaam. According to a State House official, the talks centered on bilateral relations and southern Africa.

During the talks, Mwalimu Nyerere, who is chairman of the Frontline States and the OAU, briefed Mr Lange on the situation in southern Africa, particularly the question of Namibia. The talks also covered the situation in South Africa and the racist regime's acts of aggression against neighboring states.

The New Zealand leader told Mwalimu Nyerere that his government will ensure that the planned visit to New Zealand by a South African rugby team does not take place.

The talks were also attended by the prime minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim; the foreign minister, Ndugu Mkapa; the finance minister, Ndugu Msuya; and other government officials.

Mr Lange later flew to Zanzibar for a brief visit before going to Arusha to view game.

Lange Visits Zanzibar, Arusha

EA050500 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Zanzibar — The prime minister of New Zealand, Mr David Lange, has praised the Zanzibar Government for developing agriculture and livestock so as to be self-sufficient in food.

Mr Lange was speaking during a luncheon held for him by the president of Zanzibar, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, after touring several agricultural and livestock projects in Zanzibar Island.

The New Zealand prime minister said he was most impressed by the Maruhubi livestock breeding center, which, he said, would serve to increase the number of grade cattle in the isles. He also toured the Mapinduzi milk plant and the Kizimbani agricultural livestock center.

Later, the New Zealand prime minister left Zanzibar for Arusha, where he will visit the Lake Manyara and Ngorongoro national parks tomorrow.

Reports from Arusha say Mr Lange was accorded a rousing reception when he arrived at the Kilimanjaro International Airport.

The guest, who is accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, will sleep at [word indistinct] tonight. He is expected to return to Dar es Salaam tomorrow afternoon.

ZAIRE

Soldiers Reportedly Kill 5 Students in Kisangani

AB041820 Paris AFP in English 1457 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Brussels, April 4 (AFP) – Zairian troops killed five students last week during disturbances in Kisangani, capital of upper Zaire region in the north-east of the country, an exiled Zairian opposition leader told journalists here today. Paul-Roger Mokede, who heads the Brussels-based renovated National Congolese Movement, said the killings took place at Kisangani University during a student protest against the regime of President Mobutu Sese Seko. He did not give the date of the alleged incident.

Mr Mokede added that other clashes between students and soldiers occurred in February in Mbanza Ngungu, a town south-west of the capital Kinshasa in lower Zaire region, and at Mbandaka, capital of Equator Region in the north of the country. He said the university in Kisangani had been closed since January. In addition, Mr Mokede said the National Institute of Construction and Public Works in Kinshasa had been closed down because students there had refused to acclaim President Mobutu when he welcomed French President Francois Mitterrand in December last year.

In late February the Zairian press mentioned student unrest in several universities, including Kisangani and Mbandaka.

Zaire is a former Belgian colony, and many opposition groups have their headquarters here.

BENIN

Kerekou Receives Cuban Parliamentarians 3 Apr

AB040855 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Our great comrade in arms, President Matthieu Kerekou, received yesterday morning [3 April] at the Republic Hall in Cotonou the delegation of the National Assembly of the people's government of Cuba which arrived in our country last Sunday. Speaking to the press after the meeting on issues discussed with the head of state, Comrade (?Severo Aguirre) said that he and President Kerekou discussed cooperation between Cuba and Benin, especially medical assistance and education, and international problems. We noted, Comrade (?Aguirre) underlined, the president's preoccupation with peace, and with the independence of oppressed peoples fighting to free themselves from the yoke of colonialism and imperialism.

In conclusion, Comrade (?Aguirre) expressed satisfaction with his delegation's visit to our country, a visit, which he pointed out, falls within the framework of the strengthening of cooperation ties between the National Assembly of the people's government of Cuba, and the Benin National Revolutionary Assembly.

GHANA

Communique Issued on Cooperation With FRG Police

AB042055 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Apr 85

[From the Newsreel Program]

[Text] The Ghana police and that of West Germany have called for closer cooperation between them to check the activities of illegal Ghanaian immigrants in West Germany. This is contained in a communique issued by the two institutions following the end of a visit by the West German police delegation to Accra. The communique was issued at the airport just before the delegation flew home. This report by Stephen Quaye at the airport is read to you:

Last month the three top German police officers accompanied some 25 illegal Ghanaian immigrants who were repatriated to Ghana on a chartered plane. According to the leader of the delegation, Mr Helmut Sippel, the activities of illegal immigrants have caused a lot of embarrassment to the West German police. The visit was therefore to find a lasting solution to the increasing influx of illegal Ghanaian immigrants to that country.

The joint communique issued at the end of the 2 days of talks spelled out some of the areas where both institutions could cooperate, as you will hear on the voice of the inspector general of police [IGP], Mr Omane.

[Begin Omane recording] The two police institutions pledged as follows:

A. To join forces to block any future moves by criminals that will be detrimental to both countries;

B. The only solution to the problem of the influx of illegal Ghanaian immigrants in Germany lies in effective cooperation between the police institutions of both countries;

C. That efforts would be made by the Ghanaian police force to forestall the operations of Ghanaian syndicates assisting Ghanaian citizens in Germany causing embarrassment to the German police (?administration);

D. That the two institutions will cooperate to unearth and deal drastically with the (?cohorts) of the illegal Ghanaian immigrants in Germany;

E. That the German police force will also deal with the German nationals who collude with the illegal Ghanaian immigrants in their country to commit crimes;

F. That the German delegation would furnish the Ghana police force with enough material on the criminal syndicates operating in Germany so that their partners in crime in Ghana could be located;

G. That the two police institutions would continue to cooperate effectively to combat crime. [end recording]

The IGP, Mr Omane, signed for Ghana while Mr Sippel initialed for his country.

Earlier, at a news conference to throw more light on the alleged criminal activities of some Ghanaians, Mr Sippel traced some as falsification of traveling documents and the illegal practice of prostitution.

GUINEA

President Conte Address on Anniversary of Takeover

AB040947 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Address to the nation by Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the advent of the Military Committee for National Redress on 3 April; place not given — recorded]

[Text] Members of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] and of the government, members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of international organizations and fellow citizens. A year ago, you enthusiastically demonstrated your support for the military who had taken over power. Together, we embarked on the path of national redress. As I have already told

you, it is a difficult path. The CMRN should pave the way and also help the citizens to take that path. A people become mobilized around a project that brings them together. Today, we are proposing to Guineans to build a liberal and democratic society; a society of responsible men. We are doing everything now at this difficult moment to learn how to be responsible. The citizens expect greater rigorous action from the Guinean leadership while the Guinean leadership expects more initiatives and dynamism from the Guinean citizens in order to preserve the confidence that unite us and to renew the [words indistinct] in order to (?define) the role the state should play in the accomplishment of these projects.

First of all, let us remind ourselves of the army's mission: to preserve civil peace; guarantee the nation's unity, and ensure the protection of the people. This 3 April 1984 mission has been accomplished but it must be pursued with improvement. In times of peace, the army should be an example for the rest of the nation; an example of courage and abnegation; an example of devotion to duty and discipline; and an example of brotherhood and unity between the sons and daugthers of the country. Within the army, the state will take the necessary steps to ensure that it carries out its assigned mission in the best possible condition.

What are the functions of the state in a liberal economy? The state should provide the amenities that the people need; exploit the underground resources; define development priorities and preserve the balance of the national economy; and, if necessary, protect it from foreign aggression. Guinea's liberalism shall be a planned liberalism, but the state should not overstep its functions - produce, manage, sell, buy, and distribute loans — these should not be the state's duty. Each sector should have its own role. To perform all these functions all by itself, or through state corporations, the state weighs too heavily on the economy, takes too much tax, and paralyzes private initiatives. A liberal economy is not installed by decrees. [passage indistinct]. The state should ensure the transition by fulfilling three decisive functions: to gradually reduce the public sector; to encourage private initiative in order that it can take over from the state; but, first of all, it should redress the economic situation. If we want to do away with theft, parasitism and all the bad habits that still go on, we must do away with the causes — the sources of profiteering, [word indistinct] situation and absorb the underground economy. This can be achieved by reforming our monetary system, the liberalization of the (?economy), the control of prices, the reorganization of the civil service and the development of the (?agricultural) sector. Once the economy [words indistinct] to restore the quality of work and honesty of the Guinean people.

Then, there is the question of encouraging private initiative. The role of men and women of this country is, first of all, to create or develop their agricultural, industrial or commercial enterprises. It is you, farmers, craftmen, industrialists that will produce the wealth of the nation. You have the freedom of movement and the freedom to establish and carry out your activities. We will make sure that taxes are fairly imposed and do not paralyze investment efforts that will be encouraged by an effective loan system.

Finally, there is the question of disengaging the state from production: The government will regroup or liquidate state enterprises in the commerical sector; sell out to private investors or transform industrial enterprises into joint enterprises without the state prohibiting itself from investing in fields that it considers strategic. It is when Guineans will become dynamic businessmen that we will truly be in a liberal economy. In the same way, democracy will make the masses at the grass roots learn how to be responsible. There are only two ways of administering local governments - either by state officials or by the citizens themselves. We have choosen the second way.

With the creation of district and area councils, we have given genuine power to the people in cities and villages. This liberal and democratic society will not come about easily. For our projects to be successful, it will be indispensable to have unity, efficiency and austerity. Today our unity is stronger. In the forest region of the country, in upper Guinea, in the Futa, on the coast and everywhere I passed during my tour, the people showed their support for the objectives of redress. Everywhere we passed we saw only one category of Guineans with the same rights and duties. They only differ by their behavior in the society and at work.

This unity of will is also shown at the leadership of the state. A few months ago the world still had its eyes focused on us; public rumors gave considerable speculations to the least incidents. It is true that serious incidents happened, but far from dividing us, they contributed in strengthening a kind of unity that today nobody can put in doubt. I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to members of government who, after 18 December, were able to set aside their personal ambitions and set out to work courageously. The results are still not satisfactory but they have improved and I am seeing to it that the progress continues. The government's efforts will remain vain so long as men charged with implementing its policies will continue to be bad. The most qualified cadres should now be placed at the administration's positions of responsibility. The redefinition of the ministries' structures and the functions of their top leaders will afford us this opportunity. Most of these leaders will be changed and this change will gradually reach the entire civil service. We are going to determine our genuine needs in men and redefine the positions accordingly. We will place into positions, sometimes under difficult conditions, those who today do their work with competence, devotion and honesty, because there are still some good civil servants, and these will be rewarded. To the others, I have already told them what is waiting for them.

The public sector: those who will take it upon themselves to create a production unit will be encouraged and assisted by the government. To decentralize and make our economy more dynamic, we need competent and enterprising men. We can find them in Guinea and abroad. Efficiency should be restored in the management of enterprises in which the state has shares. The number of employees in such enterprises, like those in the civil service, will gradually be reduced. We will only keep people who are useful to production. A rigorous management will enable us to make these enterprises the model of our industrial development, because, before creating new enterprises, we must rehabilitate the existing ones with the help of private, foreign, and local investors.

But rigor is first of all necessary at the state level. There lies the key to our redress. To rehabilitate the banks, customs, and

finance and establish a true and balanced budget, the state should not spend more than it earns; otherwise it will provoke inflation and the consequences of financial mismanagement will be borne by the whole people. [Words indistinct] in the next 3 years. Agriculture and communications will be given priority. With the exception of health and education, most of our social projects have been shelved. Why? This is because it is only economic growth that will enable Guineans to live better tomorrow. Priority should, therefore, be given to productive investments that will favor this growth. Thus we will, within the next few years, build houses, stadiums, administrative buildings that the people need, without sacrificing the future for the present. Without spectacular projects, we can however, make considerable progress in basic sectors such as in the health and educational fields by developing preventive medicine, the training of health personnel, by giving priority to technical education, and by giving local councils important powers in these fields.

In the agricultural sector, priority will be given to small-scale farming. To Accomplish this program, we will need technical and financial support from foreign countries. Today, international cooperation has become a necessity. Guinea wishes to establish with all nations close relations based on confidence mutual respect. And, first of all, we especially hope to strengthen regional and subregional cooperation with african countries. But a greater rigor in the management of the organizations that unite us is indispensable if we want these organizations to contribute effectively to improving the well-being of our people. Because our resources are immense, we can be ambitious for the future of Guinea. My personal ambition is to help to develop better the first of these resources, the one which will lead our country on the path of development of our manpower and if I am sometimes strict and demanding with you, fellow Guineans, it is because I have confidence in you. Long live the republic!

MALI

Traore Meets SDAR's Beiba, Morocco's El Fassi

AB041301 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The head of state, General Moussa Traore, successively received in audience two envoys this afternoon. They were, respectively, Mahfoud Ali Beiba, SDAR prime minister and member of the Executive Committee of the Polisario Front, who brought a message from President Mohamed Abdelaziz; and His Execellency Abbas el Fassi, Moroccan minister of traditional industry and social affairs, who was also bearer of a message from His Majesty King Hassan II.

The general secretary of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] reiterated the gratitude of the Malian people and of their party to the SDAR people and government for the presence of an SDAR delegation at the second ordinary congress of the UDPM as well as for their fraternal message on that occasion.

The SDAR prime minister spoke of the development in the situation in Western Sahara, particularly of the political and diplomatic moves being made to find solution to the problem. After the audience, the SDAR prime minister talked to our reporter Tieno Matthieu Kone.

[Begin Beiba recording in Arabic with simultaneous translation into French] We have been sent here to bring a message to His Excellency President Moussa Traore from his brother and friend Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the SDAR. The message relates to the friendly and fraternal relations existing between the two countries and which enable the two heads of state to have permanent consultations on issues of mutual interest. You know that Mali's position, in principle, concerning the Saharan people's struggle is unambiguous and constant. Mali and other countries in the region, have constantly, through their individual efforts, and within the OAU, played a very important role which we very much appreciate. That is why we accord particular importance to our relations with Mali, particularly in regard to the development of the situation in the SDAR, and in regard to the search of a solution to the Saharan problem.

Secondly, we came to Mali to attend the second UDPM congress and to convey the best wishes of the Saharan people, the fighting Saharan people, for success in the development efforts of the Malian people, whom we congratulate for the success of their congress. [end recording]

Ties between Mali and Morocco within the (?Islamic Conference), the OAU, the SDAR conflict, and Arab-African cooperation were the issues discussed at the meeting between the head of state and the Moroccan envoy. Abbas el Fassi, Moroccan minister of traditional industry and social affairs, also spoke to Tieno Matthieu Kone after the meeting.

[Begin El Fassi recording] It is an honor for me to have been received by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Mali Gen Moussa Traore, who received me as an envoy of his brother, His Majesty Hassan II. As you are aware, Mali and its president have an important role to play in Africa, on the continental level and on the subregional level. I can assure you that (?in view of the ties between) our two heads of state and peoples, it is altogether normal for the king of Morocco to consult his brother regularly on issues of common interest concerning Africa, our region, and subregion, and also on the economic, social, and political future of Africa. As you are aware, Morocco, for reasons that it has already explained at length, has withdrawn from the OAU, but Morocco remains an African country, and is committed to developing its relations with all African countries, relations [words indistinct] Mali and mutual respect.

In his message, His Majesty Hassan II referred to the perspectives of cooperation between the Arab world and Africa, and the need to find solutions for peace and security in Africa, and in the subregion, that is, in the Arab Maghreb and the Sahel. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Buhari, Idiagbon To Visit Military Exercise Site

AB042147 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, will tomorrow undertake a day-long visit to Calabar, Cross River State. Gen Buhari will take part in the combined military exercise in the state before returning to Lagos later in the day.

On Saturday, the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, will make a similar trip to Calabar. Gen Idiagbon, who will be there for 2 days, will preside over the closing ceremony of the exercise. All the service chiefs are already participating in the military maneuvers which are designed to sharpen the combat readiness and combined operational efficiency of the country's armed forces.

Buhari Says Border Closure Safeguards Interests

AB041106 Lagos NAN in English 0947 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Sokoto, April 3 (NAN) — The head of state, Maj Gen Muhammadu Buhari, said in Sokoto today that Nigeria closed its borders to safeguard its interest and not to make things difficult for its neighbours.

Addressing members of the 7th Mechanised Brigade of the Nigerian Army, the Air Force and the police, Maj Gen Buhari said that the meagre resources of the country should first and foremost be utilized for the benefit of the citizens. Maj Gen Buhari, whose address to the members of the armed forces rounded up his official engagements during his four-day tour of the state, warned them against colluding with smugglers and those he described as saboteurs. He said that intellegence reports reaching him indicated that some members of the armed forces aided smugglers.

The head of state urged the police to be more vigilant and assured them that the government would provide them with equipment within the limit of its resources for better performance. He urged them to maintain such equipment well.

Earlier today, the head of state commissioned the second phase of the expansion programme of the Cement Company of Northern Nigeria built at a cost of 120 million naira. He also commissioned the new Sokoto post office and visited the temporary site of the Sokoto University Teaching Hospital.

Maj Gen Buhari has since returned to Lagos. He was met on arrival at the Murtala Mohammed Airport at about 4.48 pm by the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Maj Gen Tunde Idiagbon, and other top government officials. Maj Gen Buhari is expected to start a similar tour to Kwara on Tuesday.

Ethiopia Apologizes for Attack on Team

AB042130 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The Ethiopian Government has expressed regret over last Sunday's attack on members of the Nigerian national junior football team, the Flying Eagles, by Ethiopians. Ethiopia's minister of external affairs, Lieutenant Colonel Goshu Wolde, has sent an apology to his Nigerian counterpart, Dr Ibrahim Gambari. The Nigerian Government had earlier demanded an apology.

In a statement in Lagos today, the government said that no further action would be taken on the issue until all the facts had been ascertained and assessed. It appeals to all Nigerians to remain calm and desist from any acts which could touch on the country's reputation as a peace-loving and friendly nation.

New Decree Amends Income Tax Regulations

AB042205 Lagos NAN in English 1759 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Lagos, April 4 (NAN) — A decree amending the Income Tax Management Act of 1961 has been promulgated, according to a government gazette issued in Lagos today.

Cited as the Finance (Miscellaneous Taxation Provision) Decree 1985, the decree demands that tax be paid on interest accruing to a foreign company or person regardless of whichever way the interest might have accrued. It stipulates circumstances for which tax is payable to taxing authorities in respect of interest, dividend, and rent and provides new tables for capital allowances allowable under the act. Furthermore, the decree amends the Companies Income Tax Act 1979 and prescribed, among other things, types of transactions for which tax clearance certificates are applicable and formalises certain tax measures and tax incentives.

On personal income tax, the decree says there shall be allowed a deduction of 1,200 naira plus 12.5 percent of earned income in excess of N6,000. The decree also formally provides legal backing for the N100 levy imposed on air travellers outside Africa. However, the decree exempts the head of state, the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, state governors, diplomats, UN personnel, transit passengers whose tickets were purchased outside Nigeria, and infants of not more than two years from paying the levy.

The decree came into effect on Jan. 1.

SENEGAL

President Abdou Diouf Independence Day Address

AB041900 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2030 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Address to the nation by President Abdou Diouf on the eve of the 25th national independence anniversary on 3 April; place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] Senegalese and foreign guests living with us, good evening.

We are going to celebrate the 25th anniversary of our national independence tomorrow. We will celebrate this day with joy and pride but also in simplicity because of the crisis facing our country and the rest of the world. Twenty-five years in the life of a nation are both little and at the same time enough. They are little when we think of the centuries it took other nations of the world to develop, to gain access to the industrial era, and to consolidate and reestablish the continuously elusive democracy and freedom. One quarter of a century is not enough for one to come out of 3 centuries of darkness, poverty, and alienation. But the time of the 20th century is no longer the time of the ephemerids and the clepsydra [as heard] because the genius of man has changed it into a time of acceleration which is often unpredictable. This is why 25 years of the exercise of our sovereignty and of the practice of our freedom enable us to evaluate the progress made.

As you know, fellow citizens, during these 25 years of national existence, our agriculture remained very much dependent on climatic conditions and has been dominated by the cultivation of peanuts and millet even though a serious effort at diversification has produced appreciable results in the field of cotton production, market gardening, the production of sugar cane, industrial tomatoes, rice, corn, and so on. However, the increasing deterioration of the climatic conditions has not yet enabled us to realize all our ambitions in this vital sector. This is why our most urgent and crucial task is to harness our water resources on which depends a sound, vigorous, productive, and profitable agriculture at the service of modern and responsible farmers. We have begun to undertake this difficult task with patience and determination as you can see every day by following our efforts and the results achieved in the field of water supply. Let me mention only in passing the increase in the surface of irrigated lands — both small and large — the building of the Diama and Manantali Dams and the dams at (Giden, Biouna, Afignam, and Nambe), as well as the [words indistinct], the realization of numerous boreholes — 160 boreholes in 1962 compared to 1,106 boreholes and 1,000 modern wells in 1985.

In the field of transportation, I must first of all talk about our road network. Since independence, the successive development plans treated roads as privileged means of linking the various parts of the county. As far as road development is concerned, our tarred roads increased in length from 907 to 3,800 km, that is more than four times. During the same period, our untarred roads increased from 5,093 to 10,200 km. As far as railroad transportation is concerned, 362 km of track have been rehabilitated. Maritime transporation did not lag behind since the construction of the container terminal, which began this year, will provide the port with enough space to face the growth in container traffic which increased from 1,625 in 1960 to 25,00 in 1980.

The contribution of the telecommunications subsector to the gross domestic product increased by an average of 1.4 percent between 1980 and 1984 while the investments in this sector amounted to 4.6 percent of the country's total investments. The priority program adopted by the financial backers in December 1984 in Paris provided for the rehabilitation of the telecommunications network and the resumption of investments.

In the field of education, everyone is aware of the very great efforts made since independence. Specialized kindergarten education — which was nonexistent until the seventies — is now developing satisfactorily. In the 1982-1983 period, there were 100 kindergartens, 322 classrooms, and 9,085 school children. The specialized education includes the integrated education of visually handicapped children, which was introduced in Senegal in 1974, as well as the reeducation of handicapped children. In the field of elementary education, the number of school children has increased 4.14 times and thus gone from 128,755 to 534,000 between 1960 and 1983-1984; this corresponds to an average yearly increase of 6.4 percent. The number of schools increased from 690 to 2,150 including 166 private schools, that is an increase of more than 212 percent. This corresponds to an average yearly increase of 5 percent. During the same period, the number of classrooms increased from 2,832 to 9,822, that is more than 246 percent. This represents an average yearly increase of 5.6 percent. As far as higher education is concerned, the number of students in the University of Dakar increased from 1,018 in 1960-1961 to 11,870 in 1983-1984, that is an increase by 11.7 times. This expansion was made possible thanks to the considerable increase of the university's capacity to absorb students.

Finally, and to conclude this chapter on education and training, a special mention must be made of the policy of Senegalization of jobs in the education sector. This policy has achieved notable successes. In fact, the personnel in the public colleges of middle-level education, which was only 45 percent Senegalese in 1967-1968, is now 100 percent Senegalese. The number of Senegalese personnel in the high schools of general education has increased from 12.8 percent to 69.1 percent, while the personnel in the university has increased from 1 percent in 1960-1961 to 59.4 percent in 1983-1984.

In the subsector of housing, the policy of urban housing was characterized by the dominant intervention of the state, which has given preference to planned housing which was entrusted to two housing development companies, (Rouachelem), and L'Africa. Between 1960 and 1984, L'Africa built 7,598 houses costing 22 billion CFA francs while (Rouachelem) built 9,909 houses in Dakar and in the districts at a cost of 23 billion francs.

In the field of health, Senegal only had 6 hospitals in 1960. From 1960 to 1984, 12 hospitals were built and equipped. Only the Tambakounda hopsital is not yet operational. From 1960 until now, all capital cities of administrative divisions and all major towns have been provided with a health center, in addition to the many dispensaries built in the capital cities of subdivisions, rural communities, and in villages. As you know, our primary health care policy is at the vanguard of all the continent.

This rapid review is indicative of the efforts made in 25 years, efforts which have, however, been heavily hampered by the shortcomings of our inherited structures, the drought, accelerated desert encroachment, worsening terms of exchange, increasing government expenditure, and the acute world economic crisis. For these reasons the government has initiated economic and financial measures in order to better master our development by doing completely what we can do.

A new program of economic and financial recovery covering the period 1985-92 has been adopted following the meeting of the consultative group held in Paris in December 1984. This comprehensive program aimed at reorganizing and reviving the Senegalese economy is characterized by an expected minimum growth of 3.2 percent.

As it is defined, the strategy of investment will be based on the launching of the new agricultural policy adopted by the government and on the revival of other key sectors of development. The fundamental objective of the new agricultural objective of the new agricultural policy is to revive production and increase productivity through the promotion of responsible and efficient producers. In this connection, I have just devised many measures concerning the preparation for the upcoming agricultural season. These decisions are important and I want everyone to understand them.

Our harvests in the last two peanut seasons were poor. Once again, the government will this year meet very high costs in order to reconstitute our cultivation capacity and preserve our tools for marketing and manufacturing the produce. I want to put an end to this situation, which is detrimental to the entire nation. As from now, all those involved in the development of peanut production will be fully responsible for the management of the production factors. In May, a total of 60,000 tons of peanut seeds will only be distributed to the producers who have sold their produce on the official market. All the producers will be allowed to buy with cash and additional 40,000 tons. The 15-franc levy has been abolished. From next year, the state will no longer distribute peanut seeds. The producer will therefore have to select and preserve their peanut seeds. They can and must do this since they will not have to pay back for the above-mentioned 60,000 tons because the levy has been abolished.

Similarly, I have decided to abolish the 5-franc levy on fertilizers which are now to be bought with cash. An effort will be made to reduce the market price significantly. The cooking oil producers must also streamline their action. The national Company for the Marketing of Seed and the SCIBE [expansion unknown] will be placed under the same management and they will be more homogeneous and economical and henceforth more efficient.

Private dealers may sign agreements with oil producers to intervene on the grain market. For the next agricultural season, I will fix the producer price for peanuts at 90 CFA francs per kilogram thanks to all these reorganizing measures.

For national cereals, the new producer prices are designed to pay better prices to farmers, which is a precondition for offsetting our deficit in food production. The producer price for a kilogram will be 70 francs per kilogram of sorghum and corn, 85 francs for paddy rice. This will enable the producers to offset the increase in the cost of (?services). For niebe [a kind of grain], the production of which is expected to increase considerably in areas where peanut production has seriously fallen, the minimum producer price will be 110 francs per kilogram. Lastly, the price of cotton — a high-potential crop — will be sharply increased as follows: first grade, 100 francs per kilogram; second grade, 90 francs; and third grade, 55 francs.

The revival of other sectors of our development will affect primarily the subsectors of fishing, industries, and tourism. I will not dwell on this because I spoke of it recently at the opening session of the first ordinary meeting of the Economic and Social Council on 28 March 1985.

Dear countrymen, as you have seen, our results, in sum, are positive. The facts and figures are there, clear to see, and speak for themselves. They are the best answer because they are pertinent. They are the best answer to all sorts of (?insinuations), to all sorts of malevolent (?minds) pretending to be experts on our development.

However, we acknowledge that besides the positive results we have achieved thanks to the efforts of every Senegalese, we still have much to achieve. The struggle must continue in conjuction with all our African brothers against our common plagues such as desert encroachment, malnutrition, drought. We will continue the dialogue with our foreign partners in order to reactivate the North-South dialogue and to resolve the difficult problem of our indebtedness, which ruins our development efforts. But in the field of economy, we have the last say, which depends on our collective efforts, our sweat, our organized, rational, and methodical work, because the socialism which we champion is, first of all, productive work. This brings about social justice. There is no social justice in a state of scarcity.

Our working capacity, however, can only be freed in peaceful conditions. But now, our world is not just a world of economic crisis; it is also a world of extensive political crisis which fuels many hotbeds of tension and more and more deadly wars. This goes for Africa, where famine, disease, malnutrition, war, racial violence, and political oppression are vying for the shameful record in the physical liquidation of the active forces of the continent; Africa, where the superpowers are extending their hegemonistic conflicts and settling down. This is why our foreign policy has been adapted to the situation, through our firmness, coherence, and openness to constructive dialogue. You are aware of the fundamental principles of this policy.

Fellow countrymen, I will not forget that our independence day is also the day of our national Army. As you know, it is an exemplary army in Africa. For 25 years, it has successfully

played its role within the framework of the Constitution which the Senegalese people freely provided themselves. First of all, our forces have safeguarded our territorial integrity; they have also played their role through their vigilant presence and their efficient action inside and outside the country, and through the talent and genius which they displayed in accomplishing the economic, social, and cultural mission assigned to them, as you know. I would once again like to express to them my satisfaction and total trust. I hope their self-denial, their discipline, and their courage will be emulated by the youth.

Burkinabe Minister Arrives for Talks With Diouf

AB050653 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The Burkinabe minister of state for justice, Blaise Compaore, arrived this afternoon in Dakar. He was welcomed on arrival by Doudou N'Doye, the minister of justice. He will be received in audience tomorrow afternoon by the head of state to whom he will hand over a message from Burkinabe head of state Thomas Sankara. He will also participate in the parade being organized tomorrow on the occasion of Senegal's national anniversary celebration. Blaise Compaore speaks to Radio Senegal:

[Begin Compaore recording] I must first of all express my joy at being here on the African soil of Senegal. Senegal is a country whose men have at all levels fought the great fight of Africans for their freedom, peace, and (?progress). I am in Senegal again as bearer of a personal message from comrade Chairman Thomas Sankara to his brother Abdou Diouf. Needless to say, beyond delivering this message, relations between our two countries are excellent. Our heads of state are familiar with each other. They have worked together within common organizations either on the subregional level or that of the African Continent. They are in perfect friendship. They are militants of peace, justice, and progress in Africa and it is therefore in this atmosphere that we are going to have political contacts with the authorities of Senegal to discuss the posibility of strengthening of relations between our two countries and to discuss other issues concerning the continent and also current burning issues. My visit to Dakar will also offer me an opportunity to express the solidarity of the Burkina Faso people to the Senegalese people, especially on the occasion of the anniversary celebrations of Senegal's independence. [end recording]

TOGO

Libyan People's Bureau Representative Departs

AB042110 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] After a 3-year stay in our country as the secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Mr (Mas'ud Sule) went to say goodbye this morning to General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally, RPT, and head of state. The Libyan representative in Togo said he was happy with the excellent relations existing between Togo and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and between the two leaders, Gen Eyadema and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

[Begin (Sule) recording in English fading into French translation] I paid a visit this morning to his excellency the president of the Togolese Republic to bid him farewell and also to tell him that I am going to leave this nice country. I told his excellency that I am going to leave his nice country and the kindly Togolese people for good. I am also leaving the excellent relations I had with his excellency. I also told his excellency that I hope that the good relations between Togo and Libya will continue and that I hope cooperation between the two countries will continue as in the past. I also told his excellency that I hope that the excellenct relations existing between himself and Col al-Qadhdhafi and the fraternity between them may continue to be strengthened. I told his excellency that I hope too that the cultural and economic relations between our two countries will grow.

In conclusion, I said: Long live the excellent relations existing between Col al-Qadhdhafi and President Eyadema! Long live the relations between Togo and Libya! Long live African cooperation! [end recording]

ANGOLA

ANGOP on Proposal for Interim Namibian Government

MB041839 Luanda ANGOP in French 1600 GMT 4 Apr 85

[ANGOP Commentary: "Southern Africa: New Maneuvers Concerning Namibia's Independence"]

[Text] Luanda, 4 Apr (ANGOP) — The representatives of the six puppet parties grouped under the so-called Multiparty Conference (MPC), which enjoys the protection of South Africa's racist regime, last Tuesday submitted to President Botha a proposal for the formation of an interim government in Namibia.

According to them, this government will have the task of leading Namibia — a territory illegally occupied by racist South Africa — to a pseudoindependence, despite UN Security Council Resolution No 435/78, the internationally accepted platform for Namibia's independence.

The MPC, which excludes SWAPO, the sole representative of the Namibian people which is recognized by the international community, has proposed the formation of a government entrusted with all legislative and executive powers. Curiously, this well-known proposal makes no mention of holding free general elections in Namibia under the aegis of the United Nations.

The approval of this project by Botha's racist government will be announced within a month, Mr Botha himself declared last Thursday. It is obvious that South African authorities will ratify this plan, as its application and the subsequent results can only benefit South Africa. What leads us to this conclusion is the fact that the interim government's key positions, namely defense, security, and the ministry of foreign affairs, will be occupied by Pretoria's representatives.

This MPC project mysteriously appeared immediately after Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, visited South Africa. This is a clear demonstration that the farce of Namibia's pseudoindependence was ratified and approved by the United States, the apartheid regime's principal ally.

Obviously, Washington's attitude does not surprise anybody, as its peaceful initiatives, theoretically aimed at stability in southern Africa, effectively aim at this objective. Far too evident facts confirm that the West and South Africa intend to remain in control of Namibia in order to continue the free looting of the country's natural wealth.

To implement this design, South Africa, with the blessing of the White House, has deliberately sabotaged all peaceful overtures made by SWAPO and has refused to engage in dialogue, using as excuse for not resolving Namibia's decolonization problem the presence of internationalist Cuban troops in Angola.

Despite these facts, the initiatives to form the so-called interim government of Namibian puppets is bound to meet with failure. It is evident that without the participation of SWAPO, an internationally recognized organization which is the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, it is impossible to decide the future of Namibia.

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma last Saturday in Lusaka denounced this new dilatory maneuver which is being orchestrated by Pretoria with a view to transforming Namibia into a new South African bantustan.

Should this plan be implemented, we will intensify the war within Namibia until we attain the real independence which our people deserve, Mr Sam Nujoma concluded.

Meanwhile, in New York, the UN Security Council met last Friday and also condemned this maneuver. It appealed to the international community to reject these new racist South Africa plans because Namibia's independence will not be possible without the implementation of Resolution No 435/78.

BOTSWANA

Opposition Party Leader Returns From Moscow

MB041435 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The leader of the opposition Botswana Independence Party [BIP], Mr Motsamai Mpho, is back from Moscow where he attended the World Peace Council. Mr Mpho, who is also scheduled to attend his party's annual conference to be held at (Bojeti), said the World Peace Council is to gather the peoples of the world to stop the nuclear war for peace.

He said the people of this world are standing together and together calling upon their governments to urge the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union to see that their Geneva negotiations succeed and agreement be reached to make space a nuclear war free zone. He added that this is the most immediate urgent work of the World Peace Council and by so doing, it does not support this or that ideology because death knows no ideology.

He urged the Government of Botswana to continue as it has done to support the vote for a UN resolution aiming at bringing about world peace.

He said the World Peace Council has called upon the press to publish the full text of their appeal and declaration from the session of the presidential committee of the World Peace Council and also a full text of 28 January 1985 declaration adopted by leaders of six countries in New Delhi.

The BIP leader noted that the so-called strategic defense initiative has nothing defensive about it and that its actual task is to secure nuclear first strike capability from behind space, and thus threaten and dominate the whole world.

MADAGASCAR

Technical Cooperation Accord Signed With CSSR

MB041408 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] A technical and scientific cooperation accord was signed between the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning.

The accord was signed by (Maurice Ramanzakh), secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and (Jiri Nemec), director general of scientific and technical cooperation of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Trade.

This accord follows the cultural cooperation accord signed on 25 May 1983 and the trade accord of 21 April 1981, thus strengthening bilateral, fraternal, and mutually advantageous relations between the two countries, as Secretary General (Maurice Ramanzakh) pointed out.

He also stressed that the training of cadres would help the development of Madagascar, one of the revolutionary power's major preoccupations. Mr (Ramanzakh) added that our aspiration to master technology can not be realized at the present stage of our development, [words indistinct] and that we lack certain skills which we must then adapt to our nation's real needs.

It is exactly for that purpose that we are in Madagascar, Mr (Jiri Nemec) declared. We maintain relations with developing countries, and Madagascar is an important developing country.

He stressed that within the framework of this cooperation accord, groups of five Czechoslovak experts will continuously arrive in Madagascar to train our cadres and our engineers.

The Czechoslovak delegation will leave Madagascar tomorrow.

MALAWI

New Danish Ambassador Departs After 6-Day Visit

MB041715 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The new Danish ambassador to Malawi, Mr Niels Lassen, left the country today after a 6-day official visit, during which he presented his letters of credence to the life president. Speaking to MANA on departure at the Kamuzu International Airport in Lilongwe, Mr Lassen said during his term of office he will continue to strengthen the cordial relations between Malawi and Denmark for the benefit of the two peoples through technical cooperation. The Danish envoy also expressed his appreciation on how Danish-financed projects are being carried out and said this will contribute toward enhancing development activities in the country.

Mr Lassen is based in Harare, Zimbabwe.

NAMIBIA

DIE REPUBLIKEIN on Interim Government Proposal

MB041729 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 29 Mar 85 p 6

[Editorial: "The Plan"]

[Text] The plan presented to the South African Government in Cape Town by the Multiparty Conference [MPC] provides the opportunity for exceptional progress on several issues in South-West Africa/Namibia. In the first place, the plan is reasonable and fair, and in the second place, it is practical and safe.

It is fair in the sense that it is made up of political parties representing widely divergent views, so there can be very few people in the population whose approach and sentiments will not be registered in the eyes of the government itself.

It is reasonable because no particular party or alliance can dominate the others. Yet no one can complain that such a government would not be able to generate sufficient support with the necessary persuasion. In a transitional situation, where the emphasis is placed on national reconciliation, this composition which creates a form of balance is preferable to any other.

The proposals are practical because the government can discuss matters and make decisions without being blocked by vetoes and the limitations of consensus. Our cabinet and parliament would be in the position to function without lead on its feet.

But this does not mean that the majority — rare, whatever combination of parties form a majority over a specific issue — can do as it pleases in the absolute sense. And that brings us to the "safeness" of the plan.

The known spirit of the MPC is, when making decisions, to reach the greatest possible measure of unanimity. Accordingly, any member can register his protest if he feels that the rights of the group he represents are being infringed. And, provided legal opinion indicates that such member has a case, then it lies with the Constitutional Court to give a ruling on the matter.

It goes without saying that no member would want to be branded as a figure who wishes to waste the time of the government. On the other hand, the majority would not want to take the risk of being proved to be interfering with legitimate rights.

There is thus a built-in mechanism which will make those in authority careful, but which will not obstruct the decisionmaking process of government. It is self-evident that the mechanism mentioned will hardly be called into operation in the every-day operations of the government and that the same will apply in the deliberations and decisions of the national assembly.

We believe that the manner in which this mechanism is applied will be a vital consideration in deciding whether it will be included in the eventual constitution of the territory.

The remarkable thing about the MPC proposals is that the constitution will be in the process of being drawn up while the country is being governed by our own people. Imperfections which are shown up in practice will certainly be deleted in theory for the future.

All things considered, the possibilities of the plan can be put as follows:

- Government can be conducted.

- Laws can be legislated, and laws can be scrapped or amended.

- A constitution can be drawn up.

- Work can begin on a process of reform and justice to the advantage of all and to the detriment of no one.

With these possibilities before us, no party, group, or individual should hesitate to put the hand to the plow.

SOUTH AFRICA

Police Commissioner Blames Rioting on ANC, SACP

MB050748 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 5 apr 84

[Text] The commissioner of the South African Police, General John Coetsee, says South Africa is experiencing a unique type of rioting not encountered anywhere else in the world. Speaking at a graduation ceremony in Pretoria, Gen Coetsee said South Africa was a country still facing a violent revolutionary onslaught led by the banned ANC and the South African Communist Party [SACP]. He said the onslaught took the form of hit-and-run operations insofar as relatively small groups of rioters spread their acts of violence over a wide geographical area, then disperse quickly to regroup and strike elsewhere.

The general said between 1976 and 19 March 1985, 257 acts of terrorism had been committed by the ANC in South Africa. He said that of this number, 61 were against the police, 125 against the economy, 56 against state and public buildings and members of the defense force, while 33 acts of terrorism were directed against private citizens.

Conservative Party Blames Constitution for Unrest

MB041350 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The Conservative Party has blamed the new Constitution for the recent unrest that is sweeping the country. The party's deputy leader, Connie Mulder, says that if it had not been for the new dispensation, South Africa would have been a stable country.

[Begin Mulder recording] If the Coloreds and the Asians are taken into the new dispensation, the blacks have a legal claim and a moral claim to also be included in (?one or another) form, and while this is not forthcoming you will have as an [word indistinct] result unrest and instability in the black townships of South Africa. If they come in, it means the end of the whole seperate development system, and then you have in South Africa a unitary state in which to have ultimately majority rule. We as a party, of course, oppose that totally. We say that is exactly the reason why we oppose the new dispensation and the new constitutional changes of the state president. [end recording]

Security Forces To Combine To Maintain Order

MB041906 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The police, Defense Force, and railways police are to combine to maintain internal safety in the prevailing unrest conditions. In a statement issued this evening, the deputy minister of law and order, Mr Adrian Vlok, outlined details of steps to be taken to carry out the state president's instructions that law and order be maintained.

Mr Vlok says the railways police and Defense Force will assist the South African police at roadblocks, cordons, in protection and escort services, and other duties. The Defense Force will not be involved in normal policing duties.

Information about unrest will be channelled through the police public relations division and be made available to the media at regular news conferences.

Mr Vlok says he wants to emphasize that the authority of the state will be maintained. Radical revolutionary practices of intimidation and the murder of law-abiding citizens -especially black communities willing to go ahead with government reform initiatives -will be combatted.

Mr Vlok has appealed to law-abiding citizens to support the services involved in these measures.

Nel Says Afrikaaners Should Not Isolate Themselves

MB041325 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, says Afrikaaners should not try to isolate themselves from the rest of the country and its riches. He was referring at Morgenzon, in the south eastern Transvaal, to a plan by the Oranje Werkersunie [Orange Workers' Union] to make the town the first growth point in a so-called white homeland. Mr Louis Nel said there was nothing wrong with people in the same group wanting to live together. Constitutionally, this is not viable, however, and would lead to impoverishment. Mr Nel added that an independent white homeland within the borders of South Africa would definitely lead to the destruction of the Afrikaaner people.

Nel Says Government Regards Tutu as Moderate

MB050648 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, says the government regards the Nobel Peace Prize winner, and Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, as a moderate and not a radical, although he has many radical friends. Mr Nel was seen by millions of British television viewers when interviewed by Mr Peter Snow on the BBC program, "Night News."

Mr Nel said that Bishop Tutu should condemn the violence committed by radical and revolutionary elements against moderate blacks. The bishop should use his influence to persuade these elements to abandon violence and for the sake of peaceful constitutional development to declare themselves prepared to negotiate with the government.

During the interview, Mr Nel said he could not comment on the deaths of 19 blacks near Uitenhage on 21 March as the matter was being investigated by a judicial commission and was sub judice. He emphasized, however, that the events were deplored by the government. Mr Nel said the banned ANC and elements of the UDF played important roles in furthering the unrest. This unrest was in the first place aimed at moderate black leaders who are working for peaceful constitutional development.

Johannesburg on Soviet, Cuban Doubts About Angola War

MB041656 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "The War in Angola"]

[Text] There are strong indications that the Soviet Union is not at all happy with the way the war in Angola is progressing and that the Cuban troops in that country are beginning to dig in their heels over the fact that they are fighting in a foreign country. Not only are they fighting in a foreign land, but after 9 years of fighting and of suffering heavy casualties, UNITA, instead of being wiped out or crippled, is today stronger than ever before, and is advancing its influence by leaps and bounds.

Confirmation of that state of affairs emerged following a meeting in Moscow between delegations from Angola, Cuba, and the Soviet Union. Radio RSA's correspondent in Lisbon says the meeting was called for by the Soviet Union to try to establish why operations against the UNITA movement have been unsuccessful.

Points made by the correspondent are that the Soviets are finding the war in Angola a strain and are puzzled by the lack of progress — despite the numerical superiority of government and Cuban forces — over UNITA forces. The Soviets are concerned over UNITA advances into northern Angola, and Cuba wants to pull its forces out because of the demoralizing effect the war is having on the Cuban people.

Indeed, the MPLA government forces and the Cubans appear to be in a no-win situation. UNITA today controls more than one-third of Angola and is destabilizing virtually the entire remainder of the country.

Over the past number of years, FAPLA and Cuban forces have launched numerous joint operations against UNITA in an effort to get down to UNITA's southern headquarters, Jamba. All have failed miserably. The upshot is that morale among UNITA forces is high, while the government forces are having to cope with low morale and many desertions.

In addition, real acrimony exists between the FAPLA and Cuban forces because the FAPLA troops believe the Cubans are given the better weapons and the best food, and Cubans refuse to take part in dangerous battles. On several occasions, there have been outbreaks of fighting between FAPLA and Cuban forces, and the atmosphere between them is tense.

This being the situation, the MPLA government today faces the very real danger that UNITA might decide to go for total military victory instead of a negotiated settlement. The time for negotiations with UNITA is now. Later, it might be too late.

Tutu on U.S. Senate Resolution on Sanctions

MB041400 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Bishop Desmond Tutu says the only way South Africa can get back into the international community is to dismantle apartheid. The bishop was commenting on the nonbinding resolution by the U.S. Senate calling for the application of economic sanctions against Pretoria.

[Begin Tutu recording] Well, I hope that the government of this country will realize that the world is not opposed to South Africa, the world is not anti-South Africa, the world is anti-apartheid, anti-injustice and oppression, and that the world is waiting to welcome South Africa back into the family of nations, and will see actions such as the one that you referred to as attempts to urge the government to do what is the reasonable thing — sit down with the authentic representatives of all sections of the community to discuss the dismantling of apartheid. [end recording]

Envoy Says FRG Opposes 'Negative Economic Measures'

MB041826 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The West German ambassador to South Africa, Mr Carl Lahusen, says his government has stated clearly that it does not consider negative economic measures a useful contribution to peaceful change in South Africa.

Speaking at the opening of the German pavillion at the Rand Show, he added that his government hoped that further measures to assist meaningful reforms would be taken in time to achieve an order that was acceptable to all South Africans.

Mr Lahusen said the business community had a vital role to play in peaceful change and in overcoming out-of-date barriers by creating the economic growth that was crucial to the solution of social problems.

Racial discrimination was, he said, incompatable with the free enterprise system. This put the business community at the forefront of efforts to achieve evolutionary, constructive reforms.

Noting that West Germany had increased exports to South Africa by one-third during 1984, Mr Lahusen urged South African businessmen to make greater efforts to penetrate the West German market, which he said was open for a large number of South African products.

Uitenhage Inquiry Told of Missiles Hurled at Police

MB041633 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The South African judicial inquiry into the shooting of 19 people at Uitenhage last month has been given testimony about missiles allegedly hurled by the crowd at the police.

An unidentified witness said the stoning of the two police light armored vehicles began almost simultaneously with the warning shot fired by the police. Asked why few stones were found near the vehicles after the incident, the witness said he had been watching the large, threatening crowd. He had not paid attention to the stones or the direction in which they recocheted off the vehicles.

Another witness to give evidence before the inquiry, Sergeant (Benjamin Rudman), said he had seen a man with a petrol bomb shortly before the order to fire on the crowd was given. Sgt (Rudman) said he had seen a man about 8 to 12 meters from him who had [word indistinct] cold drink bottle filled with a pinkish liquid in his hand. He said it looked as if a newspaper was sticking out of the bottle. Asked if the bottle did not contain cool drink, Sgt (Rudman) said no. He says when the order to open fire was given, he had fired at the man with the bottle and hit him.

SWAZILAND

Labor Minister Pays 1-Week Visit to Taiwan

MB041822 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The minister of labor and public service, Mr Mhlangano Matsebula, is in the Republic of China, Taiwan, where he is spending 1 week at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

In an interview with the undersecretary in that ministry, Mr Ephraim Hlophe said the invitation to the minister was extended by the Chinese ambassador to Swaziland, Mr Chou Tung-hua, on behalf of the Chinese Government. Mr Hlophe said the minister, who left with his wife, will tour places of relevance to his ministry with the hope of copying what is considered good to Swaziland. The undersecretary said the minister is expected back home next week, Thursday.

During his absence, the minister of defense and youth, Brigadier Fonono Dube, is acting minister of public service and labor.

ZIMBABWE

Mozambique's Chissano Arrives for Talks With Mugabe

MB041346 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Mozambique's Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Chissano arrived in Harare yesterday for talks with Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Mr Chissano was accompanied by Major General Joaquim Munhepe and Colonel Gideon Ndobe, who are state defense secretaries. Mr Chissano arrived in Zimbabwe from Tanzania where he met the country's president, Julius Nyerere. Last week he visited Ethiopia and had talks with the president and defense minister.